

Spearhead

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No. 315 MAY 1995



1945-1995: Britain 50 years on
**IS THIS WHAT
THEY FOUGHT FOR?**

(See pages 1 & 2)

Nationalist Comment

WHAT WE THINK

on the month's news.

Fifty years on: a stocktaking

Fifty years ago this month, the Second World War came to an end. Not unexpectedly, the powers that be in politics and the media are making a mammoth festival out of the occasion.

At this distance in time, memories of the war belong very nearly exclusively to the older generation. A sixty-year-old person today would be only ten when it ended. Such a person's consciousness of the events preceding that end would have had to be those of a small child. To have participated in the fighting, even to have been of an age to be capable of observing, and trying to understand, the politics of the war, one would now have to be approaching seventy.

The seventy-plus generation, as it recalls the time of 1939-45 and looks at the Britain of half a century later, is entitled to ask — and in large numbers does ask — what went wrong? Images of the war period, as is perfectly natural after an interval of fifty years, are mainly of the better features of

life during those times. Of course there was the downside: the sense of a nation under perceived threat of invasion; for some, the bombing; for many the loss of loved ones; the austerity; the rationing. But against this was the feeling of a people united and with a purpose; a discipline; an ethos of nation above self; not least, a pride that was undiminished by the fact that some of its ingredients were rather mythical. Britain, to begin with, did not "beat Hitler." She ended the war as the No. 3 member of a coalition that eventually was able to prevail over the Axis powers by sheer weight of numbers and weaponry. This having been said, however, it is true that Britons of that epoch had far greater reason to walk tall than their descendants of today. Notwithstanding the monumental faults and follies of their war leader, at least he did have the bulldog *mein* and the power of speech able to generate an atmosphere of national resolution that are wholly lacking in the waxwork dummy now residing in 10 Downing Street. When we spoke of ourselves the British, we meant the people of English, Scots, Welsh and Ulster stock and their offspring beyond the seas — so that we had a sense of nationhood based on a clearly defined racial identity that was visible on the face of every man who lined the decks of the vast fleets of ships that made up our Royal Navy, ships built by British hands as were the Spitfires, Hurricanes and Lancasters which patrolled the skies and likewise were manned by fellows of our own breed. We knew who we were as a nation and knew what was ours. We had the will to resist our enemies, even if we were not entirely clear-minded as to where those enemies lurked.

The contrast with 1995 is so obvious that it hardly needs spelling out further. So

what did go wrong?

Here is where the war generation, for all their admirable moral qualities — qualities to which we look back nostalgically as we observe so many of their grandchildren today — exhibit a certain confusion as to cause and effect. To that generation, the path taken by Britain after 1945 is seen as something of an aberration, a wrong-turn that was the consequence of unanticipated peacetime developments. In the view of some it began with the post-war Labour Government, with its coddling welfare-state dependency culture. To others, it started when we went into Europe and began to sacrifice first some of our traditional core industries and later our very political freedom. To yet others, the rot began in the Sixties, when the permissive society and child-centred education eroded basic disciplines. To others still, our departure from sanity can be traced to the time when the first boatloads of West Indians were welcomed in as handy labour ready to do the jobs that Britons thought beneath them.

All of these theories as to British decline assume that somehow World War II and the half-century that followed were unconnected historical phenomena, parts of two entirely separate epochs: the first a time of goodness and enlightenment, the second a period of national sleepwalking and betrayal. The war generation looks accusingly at its successors and says to them: "You threw away our victory."

That view is perfectly understandable, but that does not make it correct. To see why not, we must look more closely at the political consequences of the allied victory.

That victory unleashed (some would prefer to say consolidated) forces which immediately set about moulding the post-war world to their own design. They were the forces of liberalism and money, and the future on which they were determined was one in which there was no room for the nation-state, for independent national governments, for national empires, for white racial integrity, for white culture or for anything recognisable as the traditional moral order. They were, in effect, the forces of left-wing world revolution, of which the western and communist wings differed not in objective but only in method.

These forces were unleashed by the allied victory of 1945 precisely because it was to further their advance that the war itself had been fought.

The war was not fought, as simpletons imagine, to stop nations expanding their territory by armed aggression — the Soviets did precisely that and were allowed to get away with it.

The war was not fought for the cause of 'freedom' — its result was to lay half of Europe under the heel of tyranny.

The war was not fought to save Britain from invasion and foreign conquest — in the aftermath we have been both invaded and subjected to foreign conquest.

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The war generation, while they may acknowledge these things as having happened, find it extremely hard to accept that their happening was logical and inevitable in view of the forces that triumphed in the war. That would be to admit that the war itself was a ghastly mistake. It is very hard for any old soldier who gave the best years of his life in a cause in which he firmly believed at the time, in which perhaps he came through the supreme test of his manhood, and in which this nation had a sense of identity and purpose and a cohesion utterly lacking today — it is very hard for such a person to accept that verdict about the war that ended fifty years ago this month.

And that has been one of the greatest difficulties facing those of us who, in the aftermath of the war, have been occupied trying to halt and reverse the catastrophic tide of events that have brought the near ruination of our country.

It is a difficulty that is receding today as the numbers of that war generation recede. World War II was their supreme cause. It was the time in their lives in which right and wrong, as they saw them, stood out in the boldest relief. Perhaps only a few of that generation could ever make the emotional adjustment necessary to fight the enemies that have threatened Britain in the post-war years and to embrace the allegiances necessary to bring about national rebirth.

It is a time for saluting that war generation. We join in that salute. But we do so for reasons different to those in current vogue. We salute men and women who did their duty as they saw it. But we curse to the fires of hell those who stood above them, exploiting and manipulating their valour in pursuit of aims wholly opposite to those for which they believed they were fighting.

Most of that generation are now dead. Most of those who remain have not many years left. It is our instinct to wish to honour them. We can best do so by working for the kind of country they believed they were fighting to preserve, not for the kind of country that actually resulted from their sacrifice.

Friends rediscovered

An extraordinary thing happened last month which must have been totally unexpected by the politicians and chattering classes. It followed the seizure by the Canadian authorities of a Spanish trawler in international waters off the coast of Newfoundland believed to have been exceeding fishing limits. The 'European Union' mounted a loud protest at this action, and at first it looked very much as if our own Government was, with its customary tameness, supporting it. We condemned the Government's attitude in these columns in our April issue.

What then happened was a revelation. A massive and spontaneous wave of protest

against the Spaniards and in support of Canada broke forth in Britain. It began by a flood of letters to the newspapers. Responsive to these letters, some of the papers then printed articles taking the same position. At the same time, some parliamentary backbenchers on both sides of the House saw the way the wind was starting to blow and joined in.

The next thing was that British trawlers, starting in Cornwall, were seen flying the Canadian flag in solidarity with Canada. This campaign spread like wildfire and even caught on in the Republic of Ireland. The Canadian High Commissioner, Mr. Royce Frith, made a special journey from London down to Newlyn to thank the Cornish fishermen personally for their support. He received an overwhelming welcome from the whole of the local populace.

Our contemptible Government then started to get the message. It quickly did an about-turn from its previous position of support for the Spanish and used its veto against an EU resolution condemning the Canadian action.

Needless to say, the fishing issue was at the forefront of the huge reaction in Britain against Spain and for Canada. The British people saw the Canadians doing what they believed their own Government should have done in exactly the same circumstances, and they showed their feelings on this matter.

But, as any study of the letters that proliferated in the newspapers will show, there was more to it than that. The issue brought home to the ordinary folk of this country the total absurdity of our position in the EC whereby in order to retain our credentials as 'good Europeans' we are supposed to speak and act against a nation founded by people of British stock, still in large part populated by people of British stock (in Newfoundland overwhelmingly so) and which in two world wars has sprung instantly to our side, regarding our struggle as their own. A rising tide of **race instinct**, which the politicians and chattering classes would far rather have kept under wraps, swept this country — race instinct combined with a sudden rediscovery of heritage, history and tradition, all of which bind us to Canada and other former dominions in a way in which we can never be bound to our neighbours in Europe. To a lot of people in this country, it was Britain's duty to side with Canada not just because the Canadians in this case were in the right over fisheries but because they were — recent large Asian migrations notwithstanding — **our people**, while the Spaniards, much though we may wish to have good neighbourly relations with them, are not.

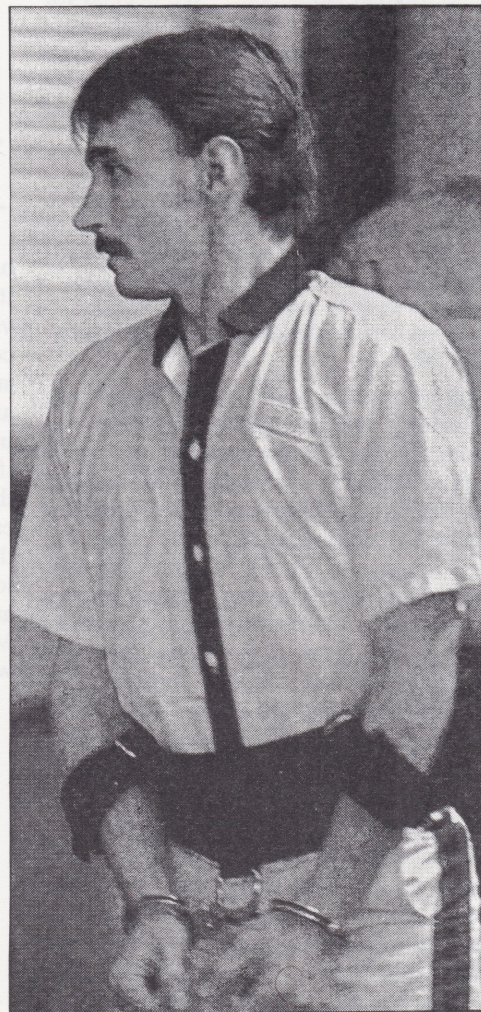
This was a moment when the real Britain spoke — and the craven political classes, if only to protect their own skins, were forced to listen and pay heed. Few events on the scene of national affairs in recent years have given us such satisfaction. Few

such events have so strongly demonstrated something thoroughly healthy. Surely, a good omen for the future.

Garbage disposal: bleeding hearts squeal

Britain was treated to a new soap last month. A British-born murderer, Nicholas Ingram, was on 'death row' of a prison in Georgia, U.S.A., where he had been waiting to go to the electric chair for a murder that he committed 12 years ago. The ridiculous delay from the time of sentencing to the time of carrying the sentence out was due to the long and complicated appeals procedure that is available in cases where the death penalty has been imposed — that penalty now being an option of the courts in most states of the U.S.

By last month, Ingram had exhausted all possible avenues of appeal, and the time came for justice to be done.



INGRAM

Blue-eyed boy of the do-gooder brigade

This was the signal for a wave of hysteria to break forth on the condemned man's behalf. The shrill legions of the do-gooders and the bleeding hearts, the liberal humanists and the great and the good, the politically correct and the politically imbecilic, joined chorus in protest at the coming execution — with *The Guardian* in

lead devoting the main part of its front page on April 8th to a nauseating sob story headed 'Agony for Briton on death row'. There followed a heart-rending narration of the last-minute appeal process, with Ingram's lawyer quoted as saying of the state judicial authorities:-

"It's unbelievable what these people are doing. This sort of stuff is torture... I'm going to contact the judge because they've disrespected him (Ingram), and I'm going to contact the British Government again because they're torturing this guy."

By this time, the supposed objective was that we would all be reaching for our handkerchiefs. Of course, what was entirely missing from this *Guardian* front page was a description of what Ingram actually did to invite the murder charge. In fact he raided the home of a middle-aged couple, John and Mary Sawyer, in Cobb County, Georgia, at gunpoint tied them to a tree and then shot them in cold blood. The husband died but Mrs. Sawyer, left for dead by their assailant, miraculously survived to bear witness to what happened. "We begged for mercy," said Mrs. Sawyer, "and were given none. He was judge, jury and executioner, all in a matter of minutes. He certainly didn't intend for me to live." And Mrs. Sawyer continued:-

"The hurt, the memory, it is like going through everything again. It will be hard to describe what I felt when I opened my eyes and saw my husband dangling there, blood all over his head. I even tried to push his body to get free. I can't imagine how much more horrible anything could be than that..."

This experience must surely have been pure torture, and the hapless Mrs. Sawyer is condemned to the permanent torture of having to relive that experience for the rest of her life. And yet Ingram's lawyer expects everyone to feel sympathy for him, the killer, in respect of the 'torture' he was going through not knowing whether he was going to die in the chair or not. And from its tear-jerking front-page feature on April 8th *The Guardian* clearly expected its readers to share in this agony. As part of this front-page story, the paper even printed a statement made by the killer himself, whining about his treatment in the prison.

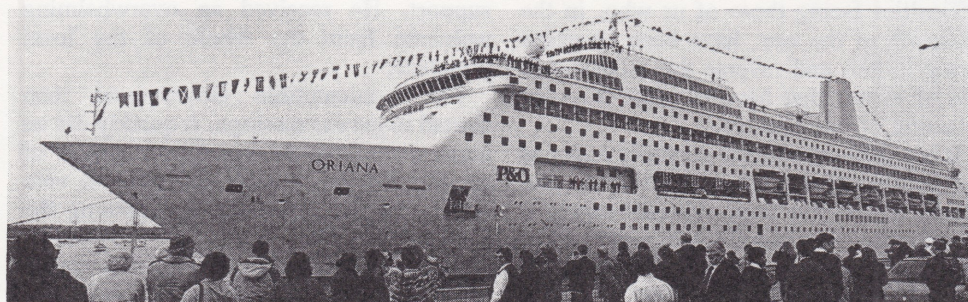
As far as we are concerned, the death of Nicholas Ingram in the electric chair amounts to nothing more than a routine piece of garbage disposal not worth two lines of newspaper coverage anywhere. We can only conclude by saying that more's the pity that Britain does not deal with its murderers in the same way but instead gives them comfortable jail cells and a lifetime's protection and coddling at huge taxpayers' expense.

The parting thought prompted by this story is one of whether creatures like Ingram are themselves a bigger menace to society than the well-paid breast-beaters in the legal and journalistic professions who crusade on their behalf in newspapers like *The Guardian*.

Wafflers' summit

When in March it was solemnly announced that Royal Institute for International Affairs would be staging a conference in London to discuss matters of importance to Britain, and that among those attending would be Prince Charles, Prime Minister John Major, Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd and former US Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, we were prepared for the worst. As it turned out, the conference did not fail to live up to expectations.

Prominent among the topics discussed was that of Britain's 'role' in the world, and at one part of the conference a Japanese delegate was even called upon to lecture to the assembled company what that role should be.



The Oriana, made in Germany. How can people suggest that Britons ought to have more national pride when we have come to depend on such imports?

Are we wrong in thinking that when a nation reaches the point of having to worry itself what its 'role' in the world is it is in a very bad mess indeed? Nations in good condition do not concern themselves about such things; they simply carry on looking after their own interests and furthering those interests at every opportunity. Their 'role', if there is such a thing, is not something they choose from a menu of options; it carves itself out naturally by the exercise of their strength and by their success in looking after themselves. Andrew Alexander, writing in *The Daily Mail* on the 31st March, was near to the core of the matter when he said:-

"The underlying fallacy of the conference is that it has got the question about Britain's role or place in the world upside down. One cannot proceed sensibly by choosing some desired 'place' and then by adopting policies accordingly. The nation's place will be decided by doing what we can do as well as well as we can and seeing where that leaves us. And our 'role' in the world should proceed from a clear view of what are Britain's essential overseas interests and who are our friends."

The other notable piece of inanity produced by the conference was a speech by the Prince of Wales in which he called for greater 'pride' in Britain, and lamented the lack of self-confidence which was making the country "sell itself short" overseas.

Well, we are all for national pride. In fact we believe that such a thing is the most important requirement in a nation's make-up. However, before there can be pride in

anything there must first be something of which to be proud.

In Britain's case, where we look for cause for pride we are forced in the main part to delve well back into the past, for there is very little in modern times to justify any pride whatsoever. Just a matter of days after this conference, the Queen launched the latest ocean-going luxury liner to join Britain's merchant fleet. The liner, the 69,000 ton *Oriana*, was built in the Meyer Werft yard in Germany.

This latest humiliation to a nation of whose one-time industrial prowess the building of great ships was perhaps the most prominent symbol is, we think, the most eloquent answer to those who call for more 'pride' in ourselves. It is a national disgrace

of such magnitude as to make such talk of 'pride' pathetically laughable. And it is of course just one of so many which we have suffered in recent years.

With nations as with individuals, before there can be pride there must first of all be the adoption of ways of thinking and ways of acting conducive to achievements that merit pride. Then, when those achievements become visible, pride takes its place naturally in the consciousness without any forced effort to acquire it. It does not then have to be asserted by boasting to others about how wonderful we are; those others will get the message by what we do, and they will then give us the respect that is due to us.

If today so many in Britain "sell us short," that is because so much of what is happening to us breeds that very tendency. It is not anyway selling one's nation short to state that it is in a hell of a bad way; when such is the truth that is merely a facing of reality.

Perhaps someone should point out these things to the good folk who attended the RIIA conference. But then it's doubtful whether such people would ever understand.

'Rap' represents Britain

While we are talking of national pride, we just thought readers would like to know, if they didn't already, that a 'rap' song has been chosen as Britain's entry in the coming Eurovision song contest. This was announced as the selection of 140,174 TV viewers in a phone-in poll following a pro-

gramme in which the finalist entries were all played.

It is reported that bookmakers are now making the song 5-1 favourite to win the contest scheduled to take place in Dublin this month. That must tell us something about the other entries!

The song, when played afterwards, turned out, as expected, to constitute the most hideous piece of noise imaginable. That of course gives it a very good chance of winning.

We also caught a glimpse of the group of four who are performing the song. From our observation, perhaps one of them — a scruffy looking erk wearing a baseball cap back to front and dark glasses in a TV studio in which no blindingly bright light was noticeable — might have been white.

In a newspaper report on the morning after the winning entry was chosen it was stated that:-

"There was no hint last night of any attempt to rig the voting, although the BBC had said earlier that it suspected there might be skulduggery after a lobbying firm rang to ask for numbers to register votes."

Anyway, we are sure that on the great night of the contest everyone will be sitting in front of their TV sets equipped with Union Jacks ready cheer on Britain.

Who says there ain't no national pride?

Six of one...

Various Tory politicians in recent years have taken it in turns to have a swipe at radio and TV interviewers, mainly BBC ones, for 'bias' in the way interviews have been conducted. The latest of these, Jonathan Aitkin, the Treasury Minister, has accused John Humphreys of Radio Four's *Today* programme of "open partisanship" and "ego-trip interviewing" following an encounter between the two seven months ago in which, by all accounts, the Minister came off rather the worst.

Lord Tebbit made much the same complaint about BBC interviewers back in the 1980s.

We find it very difficult to sympathise with either side in this matter. It is of course perfectly true that interviewers like Humphreys — to whom might be added Jeremy Paxton, Brian Walden and the Dimpleby brothers — do have a sometimes aggressive and hectoring style, do seem to love the sound of their own voices and do, with the possible exception of David Dimpleby, appear to harbour an anti-Tory bias that is quite to be expected when we remember the predominantly leftist leanings of most broadcasters. Nationalist leaders in this country have of course had their experience of this type of interviewing and of the left-wing prejudice that slants the programmes in question.

But it has to be said that the present crop of Tory Party spokesmen and government apologists provide ample fuel for the predatory interviewer. The Government's record, the policies of the Tory Party and

the personal calibre of Government representatives who appear on these programmes are all such that they can hardly be expected to have an easy time, whoever the interviewer. Indeed, anyone in the latter profession with even a modicum of competence ought to find it easy to tear these cardboard statesmen to shreds in five minutes, so glaringly do the latter lend themselves to inquisition and contemptuous exposure.

The tendency is compounded by the transparent evasiveness of these political creatures when subjected to penetrating questioning. With none of them prepared to speak the truth about what their Government is doing to the country, they can surely expect interviewers to put them on the roaster.

At least these Tory leaders get time enough in their interviews to talk about the whole range of Government policies, without their answers being edited out of the programme, as normally happens to spokesmen of the British National Party.

No, to us this dispute between the Tories and the broadcasters is a matter of six of one and half a dozen of the other. Yes, the broadcasters are out to show the Tories up in the worst possible light, but don't the latter make it all too easy for them to do so?

Turning tragedy into propaganda

The bomb outrage at the federal government building in Oklahoma City, U.S.A., was an appalling act by any standards. The exact death figures are not fully known, but it is known that tiny children were among those killed in the blast.

It is therefore not surprising with what glee the media in Britain seized upon the news that the man arrested in connection with the bombing is known as an 'extreme right-winger' and 'racist'. Many press reports that we read in the days following alleged that 27-year-old Timothy McVeigh, the arrested man, was a member of an armed right-wing group called the Michigan Militia.

We immediately made some checks with our friends in the United States and were informed that the suspect was in fact not a member of any organised group, Michigan Militia or otherwise.

The bombing provided the British media with a heaven-sent opportunity to focus on the various so-called 'extreme rightist' organisations on the United States and — yes, you've guessed it — play upon any minute links they may have with patriotic groups in Britain.

Was McVeigh (possibly with the help of a second man now being sought by the police) the only party involved in the bombing? We will probably not know for certain for a long time, if ever. This incident may turn out to be like the J.F. Kennedy shooting in 1963: a crime shrouded in mystery with many diverse theories as to who was involved beside the

known culprit, Lee Harvey Oswald. No doubt, before very long someone will make a film about Oklahoma.

One interesting item came to light in a report in the *Sunday Telegraph* on April 23rd, however. A regional commander of one armed militia group in Texas said: "I think the federal government blew the place up themselves — they solved it remarkably fast, didn't they? (a reference to the quick arrest of McVeigh). Now they're going to use it to go on a witchhunt against us."

There may of course be some who might think such a suggestion fantastic, but wait a bit! As the report in the *ST* said, continuing the story:-

"One of the things that is causing controversy is a whole series of questions raised by explosives experts about the original blast. There has been surprise that the car bomb could have done so much structural damage to the building through concussion blast alone.

"Many militia leaders now believe that there was another bomb inside the building, which they think must have been planted by the 'Feds'. They are already talking about the Oklahoma bombing as the new 'Reichstag Fire', a dastardly plot to justify repression."

People who cannot quite believe that a democratically elected government, such as that of President Clinton, could stoop to such levels simply show that they have little idea of the real nature of democratically elected governments in the Western World today. And, with a government as riddled with corruption as the Clinton one is, almost anything is possible. Even people far beyond the boundaries of the so-called 'extreme right' are now admitting that the Waco shootout, in which a government agency stormed the building of the Branch Davidians in Waco, Texas, killing many women and children, was a complete 'overkill' operation, designed as a warning to all would-be dissidents on how 'tough' the Government could be when it wanted to.

A lot of media abuse has been poured on the various armed militias springing up all over the United States, but these militias are nothing more than symptomatic of a growing recognition that America today, with its racial polarisation and rocketing crime rate, is simply becoming ungovernable — at least by way of the old 'liberal' prescriptions. As the established law-enforcement agencies are proving incapable (or unwilling) to protect law-abiding people and their property, it is inevitable that these militias are being formed to fill the gap. They are very similar to the loyalist paramilitary groups that for years have existed in Northern Ireland. They indicate people's despair of a government that has lost the will to govern.

It is rash at this early stage to leap to conclusions as to what the actual cause of the Oklahoma bomb-blast was — something that the 'liberal' media do not seem to recognise. We will wait with much interest for further developments.

TIME TO TERMINATE THE 'RIGHTS' RACKET

JOHN TYNDALL dissects a dearly loved liberal myth

We are born into no right whatever but what has an equivalent and corresponding duty right alongside of it. There is no such thing on this earth as something for nothing. Whatever we inherit of wealth, knowledge or institutions from the past has been paid for by the labour and sacrifice of preceding generations.

William Granham Sumner

IN THESE PAGES last month, we focused on one more of those countless and never-ending international conferences devoted to raising the living standards of the Third World, at which delegates passed a motion calling for the developed nations to give a larger portion of their gross national product to feeding the backward regions. In the wording of the motion it was stated that: "Not meeting the basic needs of people is considered a violation of human rights as well as an offence to human dignity."

To which the practical person, with head uncluttered by 'liberal' baggage and with some understanding of the laws by which the human and other species have evolved over millions of years, might reply: why so?

'Human rights' has been one of the great rallying cries of the people who have brought chaos to this planet over the half-century that has followed World War II. It has been taken up by millions with an almost religious fervour without the slightest attempt to question its validity as an historical, political or moral fact. Why 'rights'? Where has it ever been scientifically explained that they exist as self-standing, axiomatic principles of human or any other life? It is true that the American Declaration of Independence declared that man was endowed with inalienable ones, which included "Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." But there was nothing whatever scientific about that document. It was essentially a set of political slogans cobbled together to appeal to the instincts of idealism, optimism, sentimentality and individual selfishness that the politicians of that place and time needed to harness to their bandwagon to win the power that they wanted. As a serious contribution to man's understanding of the universe this Declaration is a non-starter.

A man's right to "life" abruptly comes to a stop the moment he falls off the platform of a railway station in the path of an oncoming train. His right to "liberty" ends from the moment he steps out of his house onto the public highway and becomes subject to his country's laws that apply to conduct in such places. His "pursuit of happiness" may well be something real, but if it is so it is by design of his own attitude and will, and has nothing whatever to do with 'rights'. Some pursue happiness as a self-justifying aim in life; others pursue things of higher imperative but may well find happiness in doing so without really looking for it. But the 'right' to the pursuit of happiness is such an idiotic concept that the adult mind could not consider it for a second. One might as well talk of the right to the pursuit of good health — who on earth ever thought of pursuing bad health?

So much for the American Declaration of Independence and its 'rights'.

'BASIC HUMAN RIGHTS'

'Basic human rights' is another phrase that has taken on the quality of a political slogan, and there is no doubt that it was rights of that kind that were in the minds of those calling for more aid to the underdeveloped nations. But by what reasoning can rights be 'basic'?

Rights in the real world are things won by effort and by struggle. They are the earnings of success in the quest by people and all other living creatures to obtain the desired opportunities of a decent

living. For most, if the quest is not entered upon the rights do not accrue. Of course it is true that some rights are inherited — that is to say they are the fruits of effort and struggle by a successful ancestor, but that does not make them 'basic'. They are 'earned' rights one or more generations removed, and if they are to mean anything of value they have to be offset by duties to pass on what is inherited to generations coming after.

The hungry in the underdeveloped nations have no claim to be fed, housed, clothed or medically cared for as a 'right'. If they are granted these things by the beneficence of others, that is those others' decision. We may question the wisdom of that decision, and we may be correct or incorrect to do so. But whatever the argument here, what the hungry obtain that is not the product of their own labour or their own struggle is not theirs by 'right'. It is theirs by **privilege** — and only because someone else has granted to them that privilege.

'CIVIL RIGHTS'

We hear much today about 'civil rights' or, as some would call them, 'citizens' rights'. In basic terms, there are no such things.

There are rights which citizens are granted by government and by the law, but these rights are not basic. They exist because the resources necessary for bestowing them upon people have been built up by the brains and labour of centuries of national development. They exist because it is the decision of those in authority to bestow them, and this decision normally stipulates the condition that such rights are a payment for the citizen's readiness to fulfil social obligations and duties.



THE AMERICAN DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE
At this meeting the Declaration was issued. Its principles had no scientific foundation but were just a collection of political slogans.

To this, the champion of 'rights' will of course have a ready-made rejoinder. What of the new-born babe, who quite obviously is in no position to perform 'duties' to anyone or anything? What of the very old and the very frail, who are in a similar position? What of the disabled, placed likewise? Do they not have rights?

The answer is that such people certainly have rights but they are simply rights which the mature and able-bodied people of society grant to them out of either familial love and duty or common decency. As rights they are not 'basic'.

The idea of 'basic' rights presupposes rights that exist independently of the favour of the granting party. Supposing that a baby is callously abandoned by its single mother and left in a field far from any human habitation and with little likelihood that it will be found alive. What 'rights' does that child have? Of course, in principle it

Contd. on next page

has the right that someone will find it before it perishes, feed it, care for it and bring it up vicariously. But if that does not actually happen that 'right' is worth nothing. The child will die.

The lion cub that is abandoned by its mother in the bush, for whatever reason, has no 'rights' — however callous a thing it may seem to say so. Such 'rights' may be granted by a substitute mother who finds the cub and adopts it. Or the cub may be sturdy enough to survive unaided and thus establish its own 'rights', which will exist just for as long as it is able to feed and defend itself. If it is not adopted, and if it does not succeed in surviving alone, it has no 'rights'.

For 'rights' are things that exist by virtue of the capability and preparedness of some agency — human, animal or whatever — to give effect to them. They do not exist as something divinely bestowed at birth.

And in the case of the new-born child, it is presumed that that child will grow up and fulfil the duties that go with whatever rights it is granted when born. In the case of the very old and frail person, it is presumed that that person has in the past paid his or her dues to society in the way of useful work and in the way of bringing up children. The rights and duties are part of a chain connecting succeeding generations.

In the case of the disabled person, that person may or may not have carried out such duties to society before disablement. In either event, the rule is the same: any rights he or she may have are what society chooses to grant.

'RIGHT' TO ABORTION

One 'right' that is proclaimed as loudly as any today is what liberals like to call "a woman's right to choose what to do with her own body." This phrase, as empty of serious thought as it is full of fashionably pompous verbiage, is generally used to justify abortion. In the first place, the woman in question has the 'right' to engage in sexual activity without consideration for its possible reproductive effects. In the second place, should these reproductive effects occur she has the right to forestall reproduction if she does not want the child.

The rationale for these supposedly inalienable 'rights' is that they are among the many which must be granted to the individual on the sole condition that exercise of them does not harm others. Just the same 'right' is supported by liberals in the case of drug-takers. If the drug-taker wishes to engage in self-harm, the reasoning goes, he or she should not be prevented from doing so; only harm to others should be subject to legal or moral prevention.

In fact, both conceptions of 'rights' make the mistake common in all liberal thinking of isolating the individual from both past and future, from family and racial roots and from family and racial obligations. The 'right' of a woman to terminate a pregnancy is anyway questionable since it could be claimed that she is harming another by killing the child in her womb. That is a particular moral and legalistic argument which, whatever its undeniable importance, is outside our study here. Here we will concern ourselves solely with 'harm' in another sense: the harm to succeeding generations caused by the catastrophic effect on a nation's birthrate that legalised abortion causes. Right now, Britain is being deprived of hundreds of thousands of children every year by this practice, the vast majority of these being perfectly healthy, intelligent and in every other way of sound stock. The harmful economic and social effects of a low birthrate are now at last beginning to dawn on our national consciousness, although they ought to have been obvious from the moment that the 'birth control' movement started. Every year, our population is getting older, which means self-evidently a declining portion of occupationally active having to support a growing portion of occupationally inactive and in many cases infirm. It means that the number of young men available to defend our country against military attack is decreasing to an alarming level. It means also that the tendency to population decline is self-generating. The fewer young in one generation, the less they will procreate of the next generation. Not least, the birth control tendency results in a loss of population **quality** as well as population **quantity**, since those least disposed to limit their

offspring tend to include many of the least capable and responsible elements in the population. Actually, in theory there is no particular reason why this should be so, but today in practice it is so.

Needless to say, contraception has exactly the same results and compounds the problem.

Of course, the believers in 'basic human rights' can go on proclaiming for the next several centuries that the right of a woman not to have children if she wishes otherwise is fundamental to individual liberties and all the other sacred cows of 'democracy'. The argument, however, will not be resolved by ideological debates; nature will resolve it by depriving Britain of the children necessary to its survival. Nature's verdict, in other words, will be the final and overruling one. For nature, you see, recognises no such things as 'rights'. The latter are a human invention.

At root, the 'rights' mentality is a childish mentality. The small child does not know, and cannot be expected to know, that nothing is for free. If the child wants something, he bawls for it, and then bawls even louder if he is not allowed to have it. The liberal who believes in 'basic human rights' is a person who has never really grown up. He is like the child who insists on his 'right' to take possession of an attractive toy or the contents of a bag of sweets. If the desired object is denied, that is a violation of 'basic human rights' and must justify loud protest. The thought that desired things must be earned, or that anyway there could be people in authority with good reasons for withholding them, is totally alien to the liberal outlook. "What I want now I must have" might be adopted as the liberal motto.

One of the 'rights' on which the liberal would no doubt insist is the right to be defended if the nation is at war. But suggest to that same liberal that, if he is an able-bodied male between 18 and, say, 45, he has a duty in that event to serve in the nation's armed forces and he would immediately repudiate such a thing as a violation of his 'rights'. The 'rights' brigade always want it both ways. They seem unwilling to understand that every exercise of their own 'rights' depends on the fulfilment of someone else's duties.

POLITICAL 'RIGHTS'

In no area has so much nonsense been spoken and written on the 'rights' issue as in that of political 'rights'. Political rights are seen as all part of the package to which liberals insist we are all entitled and which they describe under the umbrella term of 'freedom'. Political freedom, in the liberal mind, is such an axiomatic good that anyone who questions it must be deemed 'dangerous'. Among the chief institutions making for political freedom are: freedom of speech, freedom of assembly and freedom of the press.

I happen to be one of those who have suffered severe infringements of their freedoms in all three sectors, and I could claim every entitlement to be bitter over such infringements. I am not bitter, however. I do certainly despise the hypocrisy of 'liberals' who have tried to justify these infringements while claiming to stand staunchly for the freedoms to which they apply, but that is another matter entirely.

I expect my freedoms, and the freedoms of others who pursue the same politics as I do, to be infringed because I do not consider those freedoms to be basic in the sense that all liberals claim, and some liberals suppose, they are. Such freedoms, such 'rights', do not exist independently as natural creations; they are things that have to be earned — in our case by acquisition of the political influence and power that are necessary to give effect to them. While those opposed to us possess the power, they are going to do everything to deny us our rights and our freedoms while maintaining, with perfectly straight faces, the pretence that those rights and freedoms are inviolate. It is objectionable, but it is reality.

I happen to support the rights and freedoms for those of opposite political views which they do not support for those with my views. But I do not do so because of any addiction to the 'basic human rights' theory.

I support such rights and freedoms because I believe that 'our side' can more effectively make its views and its ideals prevail by means of a free and open debate than by means of suppression. We

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TIME TO TERMINATE THE 'RIGHTS' RACKET

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are not afraid of that free and open debate. They, our opponents, are so. We are not afraid of the debate because we have absolute confidence of the soundness of our beliefs and because we do not need to lie or deceive in order to win. They are afraid of such a debate because they know that in consequence of it their lies and deceit will be exposed.

As things stand at the moment, our movement does not enjoy 'rights' because we do not yet have the power to assert them and others do have the power to deny them. When we do enjoy those rights it will be because of a shift of power, not because the principles governing rights have changed.

'Rights' to be basic in the sense that liberals regard them, would have to be axiomatic phenomena like the earth revolving around the sun — now, if not always, factual beyond dispute. As it is, 'rights' are nothing of the kind. What one school of political thought considers ought to be among people's rights, another school will not. Rights that one interest will be able to bestow because it has the power another interest will not be able to bestow because it does not have the power. Certain rights are, in other words, good or bad according to different people's judgement, attainable or unattainable according to whether one has the means.

NATIONAL 'RIGHTS'

When Britain went to war in 1914 and again in 1939, prominent among the rhetoric used to justify her intervention was that which spoke of the "rights of small nations." In the first place it was the rights of Belgium, later of Denmark, Holland, Norway, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and several others. Of course, after World War II, when the rights of small nations in Eastern Europe had been trampled on from another direction Britain did not see fit to take armed action on their behalf. Here was another case in which talk of 'rights' was cynically engaged in or forgotten according to whether it suited the political object of the moment.

In fact, nations, whether great or small, have even less claim to 'rights' than individuals — because in the latter case there is at least a granting agency in the form of a government, able to bestow or withhold rights at its discretion and able to demand reciprocal duties as a price for such bestowal. But by whom, or by what, are nations' 'rights' granted, and what do they have to do to earn them? The truth is that nations only have rights which they are able to fight for, win and defend.

This places small nations in an unfavourable position in relation to greater ones. If such a small nation is subdued by a greater one through military conquest its 'right' to existence and to freedom is worth nothing more than the previously referred-to 'right to life' of

the man who falls under the train. There will be some who contend that the 'right' to existence and to freedom of a small nation can be established by way of some kind of common international agreement over that 'right' and the commitment of the community of nations (whatever that may be) to observe it. But that makes the 'right' dependent on the agreement; if the agreement does not exist, the 'right' does not exist — or at least it exists only in the minds of those who support it. Not worth a lot to the nation in question if the supporters are the weaker party. Indeed not worth a lot if, even though the stronger party, they are unprepared to act if the 'right' is threatened.

Let us just look at one prominent case of an international dispute in which 'rights' are constantly being invoked by two sides as justification of their claims: the dispute between Rumania and Hungary over Transylvania. I have not examined in detail either side's historical claims to that region, but I would not doubt that they are each of them well argued and appear utterly justified to those who put them forward. To such people, of course, they are no doubt based on 'rights'. That, however, gets us absolutely nowhere. The only relevant argument in this dispute is the *de facto* position that prevails today, which is that the region is incorporated in, and ruled by, Rumania. It will remain so unless or until by some means or another, military or political, the Hungarians are able to change that situation. In either event, 'rights' will have nothing to do with the outcome.

The same of course is true of territorial disputes between Germany and Poland, Greece and Bulgaria, Russia and Chechnya and Britain and the Irish Republic. The *status quo* will remain until it is changed by politics or by force, not by appeals over 'rights'.

Perhaps this is not the world as it ought to be. Perhaps there is a pleasanter way of determining things if only it were possible for it to exist. It is, however, the world we live in. And if we are sensible we will come to terms with it.

ON GUARD!

This writer's advice to everyone, therefore, is that when a man comes running up to you waving a placard which talks of 'rights' — be immediately on your guard! It is quite possible of course that he sincerely believes in what his placard says, in which case be nice to him for he intends no harm. But it is most probable that behind the placard and its slogan he has an axe to grind. He wants something that someone else has. He represents an interest which depends for its advancement on persuading people that it stands for some 'right' or other. It is the interest that he is really agitating for, not the 'right'.

So beware of that man and his demand for 'rights' just as we have been taught to beware of the Greek who comes bearing gifts. The 'rights' racket has become a formidable weapon of power politics in the 20th century. We fail to identify it at our peril.

Why we must fight the tyranny of Hollywood

A large and strong British film industry, says JAMES THURGOOD, is essential to the nation's cultural health

BRITONS of the younger generation today perhaps find it hard to imagine an environment in which a large portion of the films seen in our cinemas and on our TV screens were British-made — just as it is no doubt a strange harkback to a bygone era to imagine roads in this country filled overwhelmingly with British motor vehicles. In our times, Hollywood

dominance of the motion-picture industry, at least throughout the English-speaking world, is taken for granted. There exists just a narrow area of debate as to how far this should be allowed to go. To put it another way, the argument is solely about how small a minority of the pictures shown in this country should be home-made. This is a measure of our current

cultural servitude.

At the present time, the controversy revolves entirely around subsidies. The principle of an international 'free market' in cinematographic products is not seriously challenged, though it most certainly should be. Advocates of government subsidy for what little there is left of the

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British film industry merely want to soften the effects of that free market on home-made products by giving the latter an added financial boost, as has been done by many other countries also trying to fight off the American juggernaut, notably France.

The subsidy lobby in Britain is of a strange composition. Having among its chief spokesmen such folk as film-producer and former actor Sir Richard Attenborough, it tends to reflect all presently dominant cultural and artistic groups by being firmly leftist-liberal in its leanings. You can be quite sure that, whatever its reasons for opposing the near-monopoly of Hollywood, nationalism is not one of them. If there is a saving grace in leftist thinking, it is that the left, much more than 'Conservatives', are prepared to see flaws in the 'free market' capitalist economy. Part of this is an inbred aversion to 'survival-of-the-fittest' laws of any kind, which produces a hatred of that which is successful because powerful; part is based on a quite genuine appreciation of the harm that total economic freedom can wreak — particularly in fields of cultural importance. Not least of course, there is a vested interest on the part of British film-producers and others with a stake in the industry. More money for the industry from government means more money that eventually will go into their own pockets.

These champions of British films do not therefore make the best allies, and furthermore their reasons for wanting to boost British films are not always the best of reasons. That, however, does not make their cause wrong. Those of us who deplore the present Hollywood hegemony and want to see the British film industry enjoy a resurgence must welcome support from whatever quarter it comes.

The British film industry lobby was the object of a quite mindless attack by Andrew Neil in *The Sunday Times* of March 26th, headed 'Lights, camera, begging bowl — luvvies never learn', the reference to 'luvvies' being due to the fact that this nickname seems to have stuck to that coterie of leftist-leaning 'showbiz' personalities who enjoy attending £500-a-head West End dinners to raise funds for the Labour Party. Neil's article is worth studying because it is a perfect illustration of how the enemies of the British film industry think.

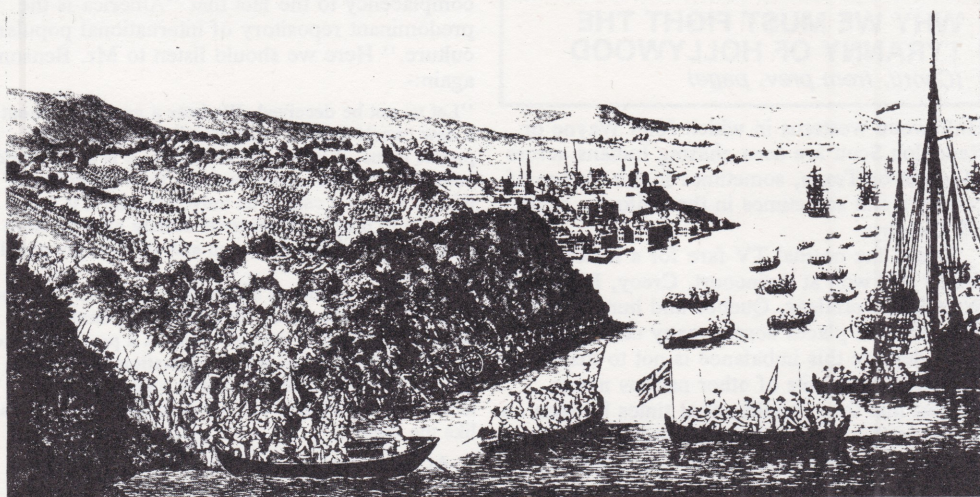
OBSESSION WITH 'COMPETITIVENESS'

The gist of Neil's argument is that those who work in the British film industry and want to see it expand and prosper have the mentality of folk who think the taxpayer owes them a living — that they are like other 'lame ducks' who believe in cosseted inefficiency and do not want to get off their backsides and compete.

It is an appealing argument and there are areas of the economy where perhaps it does quite truthfully apply, but films — and for that matter all sectors of cultural import — are not among them. Neither films, operas, theatrical productions nor any other such artistic products can be regarded in the same light as strictly functional devices such as motor cars, computers, domestic electrical appliances and factory machinery — goods which find their level of value in accordance with how many people are prepared to pay money for them.

Neil of course deprecates this in classic Thatcherite style. Speaking of the quest of the British film lobby for subsidies, he says:-

"It is part of a general disdain for commercial considerations — the 'crass commercialism'"



General Wolfe's capture of Quebec in 1759. The cinema and TV in Britain should show more films of epics like this in order to foster national pride.

of Hollywood, in their eyes, is its global success. Their ignorance of economics is as huge as their pretensions. Subsidy and protection do not make for dynamic, prosperous industries, and that includes the film business..."

Here we see a repetition of the familiar error of regarding strictly as 'industries' what should correctly be seen as indispensable parts of our national heritage. In this article, reference to the British 'film industry' is made for purposes of quick and easy identification and because no other suitable term is readily available. But if films are in some measure an industry in the sense that people pay money to see them they should never be regarded primarily as such. Herein lies so much of the faulty reasoning that has condemned us in our TV viewing hours to the Hollywood stranglehold from which at present there seems little sign of escape.

Neil returns to the same theme later in his article when he says:-

"Most British films are unlikely ever to have the global appeal of Hollywood; America is the predominant repository of international popular culture. If the success of our music and television industries is anything to go by, there should still be an international market for the well-crafted, professionally produced British film which attempts an appeal beyond the art-house audience. Until our film-makers rediscover the knack of making such films, no amount of tax relief, subsidy or protection will breathe commercial or critical life into their endeavours."

What Neil is saying here echoes the views of so many who belong to his school of thinking. It is accepted that British films cannot compete with those of Hollywood in the field of 'international popular culture', and that therefore we should be content to cater for a minority part of the market, doing what we do well and trading on that.

The great problem with this is that that minority part of the market means also a minority part of our own domestic market — or at least it is bound to do so as long as the British market for films is seen merely as a corner of the global one. If our own market were insulated from the global market and protected as a preserve for our own film industry — plus a selected few of the best of foreign products — it would not matter overmuch to us who dominated the markets abroad. None of this, however, would be acceptable to the likes of Mr. Neil.

EXCESSIVE FOREIGN CONTENT

Even in times (the 1940s and 1950s, for instance) when Hollywood did produce a fair number of films of quite decent, wholesome and elevating content, it was never healthy for British cinemas to show them to the extent that they did. The cinema and its products in modern times, for better or worse, have an enormous influence on the outlook of populations, particularly the young — something that Mr. Neil clearly recognises when he says in another part of his article that "film is the most popular art form of the 20th century." Such people's values, fashions, ideals, heroes and heroines and — yes, even loyalties and sense of identity — are enormously shaped by the content of what they see on cinema and TV screens. Most of us watch much too much TV. What can be done to change this belongs to a separate discussion. For the moment we have to accept it as a modern fact, and even if it does change at some time in the future it is unlikely to do so to an extent that will alter the position whereby TV films exert the powerful influences described.

A nation which derives such an excessive portion of its cultural fare from foreign sources — and particularly if it is one single foreign source above all others — is going to lose contact with its own culture and eventually lose all proper sense of its own identity, and instead take on the identity of one enslaved to its cultural conqueror.

War films are a case in point. Properly produced, war films can stimulate patriotism and national pride as well as an appreciation of the fighting qualities that every nation needs to ensure its survival. British armed forces have taken part in a great many wars over a very long period of time, and in the main part have fought them heroically and victoriously. There therefore exists tremendous scope for the exploitation of Britain's military and naval history, more latterly augmented by her brief but distinguished history of valour in the air, as a means of instilling healthy national sentiments in our people, particularly and most necessarily in our young people.

But what films about war and human conflict do our young folk see when they settle down to an evening's TV viewing today? They are mainly films in which GIs are the heroes, whether they be in the South Western Pacific, Vietnam, Korea or Western Europe. Either this or they will soak up a seemingly endless diet of

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WHY WE MUST FIGHT THE TYRANNY OF HOLLYWOOD

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Hollywood westerns in which John Wayne or Randolph Scott are seen chasing Indians across Montana or Texas, sometimes in the clothes of cowboys and sometimes in the uniforms of the US Cavalry.

This is the normal TV fare for a nation that fought and won at Agincourt, Crecy, Blenheim, Waterloo, Trafalgar, Quebec and hundreds of lesser-known places across many centuries.

To deplore this imbalance is not to disparage the military exploits of other nations nor to suggest that they should not at times be seen on screen in this country as a reminder that no one people has a copyright on fighting qualities. It is only to say that British-made war films, centred mainly on British war exploits, should predominate.

And that should apply to the whole vast panorama of human epics and stories that provide the subject matter for the cinema screen: achievements in science, invention, the arts, exploration and discovery and so much else. A medium with such immense power to mould public opinion as the cinema is liable to be at best wasted, and at worst abused, if one of its uses is not to promote national pride.

THE CINEMA AS A CULTURAL MEDIUM

The same can be said of the cinema's role as a weapon of cultural preservation and enrichment, and here the subjection of this medium to 'market' forces, in particular international ones, provides the greatest certainty that the cinema will be abused.

Mr. Neil is one of the many who insist that that British films should be obliged to sink or swim in the rough arena of free international economic competition. Here he shows an abysmal ignorance of the nature of culture and the laws that govern its survival.

The late Ivor Benson, in his article 'Culture v. anti-culture', published in 1965 in the journal *Western Destiny* and reproduced abridged in our own magazine in July last year, said on this subject:-

"A people's culture — using the word 'culture' to embrace only what is included in 'cultural activity' — is almost totally incapable of defending itself.

"Being a delicate, plant-like product of society, it cannot fight; it must be protected and defended.

"If what remains of our western culture is to be saved, it must be defended by political means; and that presumes that it is already being defended on the intellectual plane, since politics is ultimately dependent not on money, as many now suppose, but on living ideas.

"It is the statesman's responsibility to create conditions in which a nation's culture can flourish, and he can do this today only by taking steps to exclude, as far as possible, the influences of a worldwide anti-culture.

"For, basically, the present worldwide onslaught on all national cultures has only one end in view — a political one. It is impossible to divorce our cultural struggle from our political one. The two are, in fact, only two fronts in the same struggle for survival."

SOURCE OF THE 'ANTI-CULTURE'

It should not be difficult for anyone to perceive from what source today the 'anti-culture' of which Mr. Benson speaks primarily stems. It is the very source which Mr. Neil has described when he refers with such depressing complacency

to the fact that "America is the predominant repository of international popular culture." Here we should listen to Mr. Benson again:-

"Let us not be deceived. We hear a great deal about a new 'world culture'. Let us call this thing by its proper name. It is not a new culture; it is not a world culture — it is an anti-culture. By the very nature of things, a culture cannot be universal, and it is only possible to imagine a universal culture after we have swallowed the lie that all men and all races are equal and alike....

"A universal culture is a negation of the very essence of culture, which stands for self-development and self-identification of the individual as a prerequisite to self-development and self-identification of people in groups, from the smallest tribe or clan to the great nation and the organic cultural unity of many nations like the West."

At an earlier stage of its evolution — and I have mentioned the 1940s and 1950s — the film output of Hollywood did still contain much that could be identified with western cultural forms and values. The forces of 'anti-culture' most certainly had their foot in the door and their influence was widening, but things had not yet reached the appalling pass of today, when those forces have established unchallenged supremacy. Films belonging to the 'international popular culture' of which Mr. Neil speaks are nothing better than mindless, when not poisonous, drivel — served up for the edification of morons and manufactured in studios controlled by unscrupulous brain-washers of a skill far more sinister and dangerous than any imagined by Orwell when he wrote his *Nineteen eighty-four*.

PABULUM FOR RETARDS

This pabulum for retards contains regular features that seldom vary. In the front line of assault is the 'action thriller', in which scenes of almost unrelieved violence blot out any pretensions to a real story. A stabbing or shooting must mandatorily be accompanied by close-ups of the victim's blood oozing out of his head or decorating the wall behind. Car chases, once a legitimate though slightly more than real back-up to a fast-moving thriller, now descend to total absurdity in the far-fetchedness of their scenarios and the scale of their destruction. This comic-strip level of production is accompanied by new human portrayals that now have attained almost the status of stereotypes.

As one example, there is the 'macho woman', who admirably complies with the demands of the feminists and the politically correct. Instead of the female being the vulnerable species that calls for manly protectiveness, she has now become the leather-suited martial arts expert who turns the tables on the assaulting male and beats him up to the point of dire injury and humiliation. Just as this image degrades women by a hideously perverted presentation which erases their truest and most lovable qualities, so it also degrades men by depicting them as flabby and brainless idiots. Both portrayals are of course entirely intentional, as is the case in the now common scene in which the woman police chief barks orders at her clearly dumber and weaker male subordinates and the court action in which the lady judge reprimands male counsel for vastly exceeding his proper brief.

TV viewers will immediately know from these photo-fit pictures that the same scenes are subject to variation by the police chief being black and his underlings white and the judge and lawyers assuming similar racial identities.

Indeed in today's Hollywood masterpieces there rarely are black criminals or villains, and then only minor ones, while the archetypal evil-doer is the light-haired, blue-eyed Anglo-Saxon who in all probability has a southern accent and is a 'racist' to boot. To anyone familiar with ethnic crime statistics in the United States, these stereotypes belong to pure fantasy, but they have nevertheless become the accepted norm — part of the 'international popular culture' to which Mr. Neil seems so willing to defer.

Needless to say, inter-racial dating and sex are a major feature of this daily diet of falsehood and garbage that intrudes into millions of drawing rooms in Britain and elsewhere across the world just at the time when impressionable young viewers are likely to be sitting in rapt witness. In more than the obvious ways, themes and scenes of this type work their poison. For instance, there is the one in which the masculine and muscular black hero physically or verbally humiliates the wimpish and stupid White, who in all probability is a greatly inferior physical specimen as well as measuring up to his rival badly in all other respects. The message to the white female is here so clear as hardly to need explaining.

None of this is to forget the ceaseless assault on traditional moral values and restraints that is exhibited by the endlessly tedious bedroom athletics that often take place a matter of minutes after male and female have first met. This farmyard level of sexual interaction completely eliminates the pleasure once derived from old movies, when love and romance brought two people together in gradually developing stages of fine and subtle presentation, with the scene of final consummation being no more than implicit behind a closed door and invariably after nuptials had been completed.

And as continual background to this junk there is the ubiquitous presence of the ghastliest of primitive music, no longer a diversion to which people turn when the mood takes them but as an almost compulsory accompaniment to everything they do whether at work or leisure. That 'international popular culture' again — which is in reality the most perfect embodiment of Mr. Benson's 'anti-culture'.

TIME TO STOP THE FLOOD

Hollywood, aped naturally by the mentally and spiritually sterile minds that produce for British television, churn this stuff out today in a never-diminishing flood. And why? It is what the fans of the 'international popular culture' demand and pay for. And they, because they represent the overwhelming majority everywhere, must in accordance with the modern democratic ethos be right! That is the reasoning behind the 'free market' school of thought which maintains that all cultural output, including that of the silver screen, must be allowed to find its own level in accordance with popular taste.

It would be bad enough if our menu of Hollywood screen entertainment was no more than tripe dished out to tripe-addicts, with nothing behind it but uncreative minds and mercenary instincts. That would be sufficient reason to take steps to prevent its flood into this country and its domination of our people's viewing hours. But, as Mr. Benson has pointed out, there is much more to it than that. "The onslaught on all national cultures," as he says, "has only one end in view — a political one." The thinly concealed propaganda aimed at the

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erosion of racial values that now creeps into almost every Hollywood box-office 'hit' and its British TV imitator should make this clear. That is all the more reason for this imported filth to be stopped — not merely reduced by subsidies or tax concessions that will enable our home-grown products better to compete with them but excluded entirely.

Even without this insidious political agenda, and the cultural germ warfare that serves as its most dangerous weapon, films shown in British cinemas and on British TV screens should be at least two-thirds of British origin and production. This is not an excessive quota to ask for in a country where film-making talent and capability are second to none, and where we already have a heritage of superb old films to

back up the output of new films that would come from a regenerated national film industry.

Furthermore, British films should not, as was unhappily the case all too often even in the most prosperous days of the film industry here, be made with a view to their appeal in the international market, least of all to their appeal in the United States — where popular taste is likely to remain as low as anywhere until such time as the 'American' motion picture industry is in different hands and caters for a different level of viewers.

The film — "the most popular art form of the 20th century" — should, precisely for the reason that it is so, be taken right out of the sphere of single-minded commercial concern and made what it should be: a medium for the

nurturing of those national qualities and values that made for former British greatness.

That does not mean that the film in this country should no longer aim to entertain. There has to be a place for entertainment in the role of the cinema just as there is a place for the purpose of educating, ennobling, inspiring and elevating. That is true of all art.

But entertainment pure and simple cannot be seen as a motive that exists independently of all other considerations. The influences of the cinema and TV are too powerful for that to be permitted.

It hardly should need stating that controls over imported films must be accompanied by a thorough clean-out of personnel in what exists

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REPATRIATION: ANOTHER PLAN

FRANK KIMBAL-JOHNSON proposes an alternative to a programme suggested in our March issue

WHILST we all agree that repatriation of coloured immigrants is a fundamental part of BNP policy, there is obviously scope for different views as to how this should be implemented. The article by John Graham in the March edition of *Spearhead* puts forward the writer's scheme and does not — as the editor pointed out — reflect the official BNP position. Just as well, since most of our members and the public at large would not be very happy with some of Mr. Graham's suggestions. The editor indicated some of the more dubious propositions in the article and there are several others open to question. As my own contribution to the debate, I submit the following as suggested guidelines for our Repatriation programme:

- 1) A maximum 15-year timetable for achieving a 95 per cent reduction in the population of coloured immigrants.
- 2) The principle of 'last in — first out' should determine the order of departure — this automatically precluding any further immigration.
- 3) Subject to the above principle, the younger age-groups would attract the highest priority for early repatriation. This would expedite reduction of the immigrant birthrate and also allow these younger people to make an immediate contribution to the workforce in their ancestral homelands, thus helping to rehabilitate their older relatives following later.
- 4) Immediate abolition of the Race Relations Acts, with the threefold purpose of:-
 - Immediately improving employment, housing, education, health and other social services for our own people.
 - Improving the general standard of public services.
 - Signalling the end of multi-racialism and thereby encouraging voluntary repatriation from the outset.
- 5) Immediate removal of all coloured immigrants from the electoral register, followed by publication of the statistics showing the numbers involved and



IMMIGRANTS AND WHITE DUPES

This photo shows an early arrival of West Indians in the 1950s. Note the White boobies carrying placards of welcome. Now, says the writer, immigration is stretching British hospitality to the point of National and racial suicide.

- 6) exposing their previous influence on British election results.
- 6) Immediate embargo on employing coloured immigrants in the public services — with a six-month period of notice to existing employees in these services. Additionally, those private concerns

employing coloured immigrants would pay increased National Insurance contributions on a per capita basis.

- 7) Immediate cessation of all foreign aid payments, with transfer of all or part of these monies to the repatriation

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REPATRIATION: ANOTHER PLAN

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- programme.
- 8) Immediate closure of all organizations supporting coloured immigrants and transfer of their funds to the repatriation programme. (This would not apply to those bodies staffed and funded by the immigrants themselves.)
 - 9) Immediate deportation of immigrant criminals and those unemployed for more than three months.
 - 10) Immediate cessation of social security benefits for the most recent immigrants (resident for less than one year) for criminals and for any immigrants still in the UK within three months of their repatriation date.
 - 11) Identity cards for all coloured immigrants, giving date of entry to the UK and/or scheduled repatriation date.
 - 12) Progressive transfer of all coloured immigrants to certain residential areas pending their repatriation.
 - 13) A fairly generous scheme of repatriation grants, related to period of residence in the UK; maximum grants going to those who leave the country within a prescribed period, reducing to nothing for those who overstay their repatriation date.
 - 14) Regular publication of repatriation progress reports, along with related statistics showing the effects on employment, housing, education, health

- and crime figures per area and the reducing burden on tax payers.
- 15) All immigrants would enjoy the full protection of the law regarding their persons and property pending repatriation.

Needless to say, the above programme would be carried through with characteristic British fairness and generosity. Moreover, the repatriation of so many people exposed to British influence, education and training should make an immense contribution to Third World countries.

Immigration is the sincerest form of racial flattery and agreeable as this may be to some, it cannot be allowed to stretch British hospitality to the point of racial and national suicide.

THE BATTLE FOR HEARTS AND MINDS

PAUL ANDREWS explains why the British National Party must win the support of 'middle Britain' to achieve real political power.

DURING February this year, British National Party leader John Tyndall undertook a speaking tour of Britain, during which he commented on the BNP's strategy for power.

Probably the most important point Mr. Tyndall made during his speeches was that the BNP has essentially won the political argument; the challenge now is to overcome the air of defeatism and apathy pervading the British electorate.

So often on the campaign trail, BNP activists are told by voters: "We agree with what you say, but it's too late to change anything."

This statement is not only sad, it is demonstrably untrue; the BNP over the past two years has achieved Nationalism's highest levels of success and in September 1993 won its first council seat.

Clearly, the tide of public opinion is moving in our favour as the old political parties fail to address the real needs of the British people. But in order to convert this wave of sympathy into political success, it is necessary to adjust our tactics to take advantage of this opportunity.

Before the 1990s, the BNP's main appeal was directed towards what might be termed the 'White working class.'

These voters had been largely abandoned by Labour and the Tories, both of whom were targeting affluent middle class voters — 'middle Britain.' The BNP was able to win the support of white working class voters, many of whom were unemployed and/or living in council accommodation and thus particularly

vulnerable to the competition for jobs and housing caused by mass immigration and economic recession.

The wooing of this group of voters by the BNP helped produce the party's first election victory in Tower Hamlets, but it also highlighted the need for the party to spread its appeal to other sections white society in order to achieve more long term success.

DISADVANTAGE OF NARROW APPEAL

The disadvantage of targeting those on the margins of society, ie. the unemployed and low-paid blue collar workers, is that these people tend to be more apathetic about voting and are also more likely to be duped by the slick propaganda of the establishment mass media.

A further drawback is that the white working class is now a small and shrinking group within the socio-economic structure of Britain. Labour recognised this fact during the mid-1980s and successfully switched its appeal to the class of voters now known as 'middle Britain.' Labour's current popularity reflects the way in which it has promoted itself as a protest vehicle for disenchanted Tory voters of middle Britain. Labour's new 'suits and filofaxes' image has convinced voters (albeit dishonestly) that the old days of rent-a-mob marxism are over.

The lesson for the BNP is obvious; having succeeded in winning over much of the working class, we must now target the eighty per cent or so of our society who fall

into the 'middle Britain' category.

ADVANTAGES OF BROADER APPEAL

Firstly, the bulk of middle Britain already agrees with much of BNP policy. Even our 'controversial' repatriation policy commands the support of around eighty per cent of the electorate, according to most opinion polls and the Party's strong law-and-order stance is also very popular.

Secondly, middle-income groups are more motivated to make the effort to vote than marginal and low-income groups. Although low-income and unemployed whites exhibit strong support for the BNP, this support is undermined by their apathy when it comes to actually going out to vote. This is why BNP canvass returns are often not borne out by the actual vote received.

Thirdly, middle-income groups tend to be better educated, articulate and socially well-connected. They also have access to larger disposable incomes with which the BNP could be funded.

Finally, winning over middle Britain would terminally erode the support base of the old parties and provide the necessary votes to propel the BNP to power.

The table in figure one gives a crude breakdown of political support in an 'average' council ward, which has a number of similarities with some of the East London wards in which the BNP has been successful.

The table helps explain why BNP

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councillor, Derek Beackon lost his seat last May, despite massively increasing his vote.

The key point is that in most elections, only a minority of people bother to vote and so where it is a closely fought contest it is the party that persuades its supporters to go out and vote which will be victorious.

DIVISIONS OF ELECTORATE

The electorate can be neatly divided into thirds: The **primary voters** are those who regularly make the effort to vote; **Secondary voters** sometimes make the effort to vote if they feel the election is important enough; **Non-voters** rarely, if ever, vote.

Most local government elections achieve a one-third (33%) turnout, corresponding to the 'primary voters' block in the diagram.

When Derek Beackon won his Millwall seat for the BNP, there was a high turnout of around fifty per cent. If this election had seen a 'normal' turnout of thirty-three per cent, the BNP's 'crude' score of 12 per cent would have given the Party an overall vote of around 36 per cent (ie. of turnout). However, intensive canvassing by Labour and its communist allies led to a large number of secondary voters being drawn in, giving a turnout of fifty per cent.

Thus it was that the BNP crude total of

$12\% + 3\% = 15\%$ per cent was set within a much larger turnout, depressing the party's vote from thirty-six per cent to thirty per cent.

The following May, an unprecedented national campaign by the main parties led to an astonishingly high turnout of sixty-six per cent in Millwall, which meant that despite massively increasing his number of votes, Derek Beackon's percentage share of the poll actually fell and the BNP was defeated.

There are two important conclusions to be drawn from this analysis. Firstly, the votes of the bulk of 'middle Britain' are crucial if the BNP is to gain further electoral victories. Secondly, the BNP will need to intensify its canvassing even more than in the past.

HARD CORE VOTERS

Labour's 'hard-core' support is relatively small, probably no more than seven per cent overall. This hard core consists of dyed-in-the-wool middle class lefties, communist/anarchist students, dropouts and the criminal dregs of the inner cities. To this may be added a further ten per cent potential voters from the ethnic minority population, plus any 'floating' voters from the remainder of the white population.

The combined 'hard-core' support of the Tories and the Liberal Democrats is probably about eight per cent and these parties cannot rely on the support of non-white voters to the extent that Labour can.

If we subtract the hard-core support for the old parties (ie. Twenty-three per cent) from the total electorate, this leaves seventy-seven per cent of the remaining vote up for grabs. It is therefore entirely possible for the BNP eventually to win a General Election at some time in the future.

The present popularity of Labour is thus mainly due to temporary support from 'floating voters' — support which will quickly evaporate once Labour wins a General Election and demonstrates its incompetence to govern.

Indeed, most middle Britain voters are one hundred per cent opposed to Labour's revolting policies — their present support for labour is simply a knee jerk reaction to the Tories disastrous mis-management of the economy.

Labour's function in the present political system is to act as a safety valve for protest against the Tories; Conversely, when the public are fed-up with Labour the media will attempt to steer them back to the Tory fold. At least, that is the theory. The BNP's task is to break this dismal cycle (which already shows signs of cracking) and provide the voters with a **genuine** alternative.

In order to do this, we must create a 'sea in which to swim' — just as countless other revolutionary movements have done in order to defeat vastly superior forces. We must establish a close relationship with ordinary voters and convince them that the BNP is a sensible and trustworthy vehicle to represent their interests. We must continue to present a positive image of the BNP, particularly in relation to standards of dress and appearance. We must, in short, create a 'psychology of success' whereby a combination of professionalism and infectious enthusiasm serves to win over the hearts and minds of middle Britain.

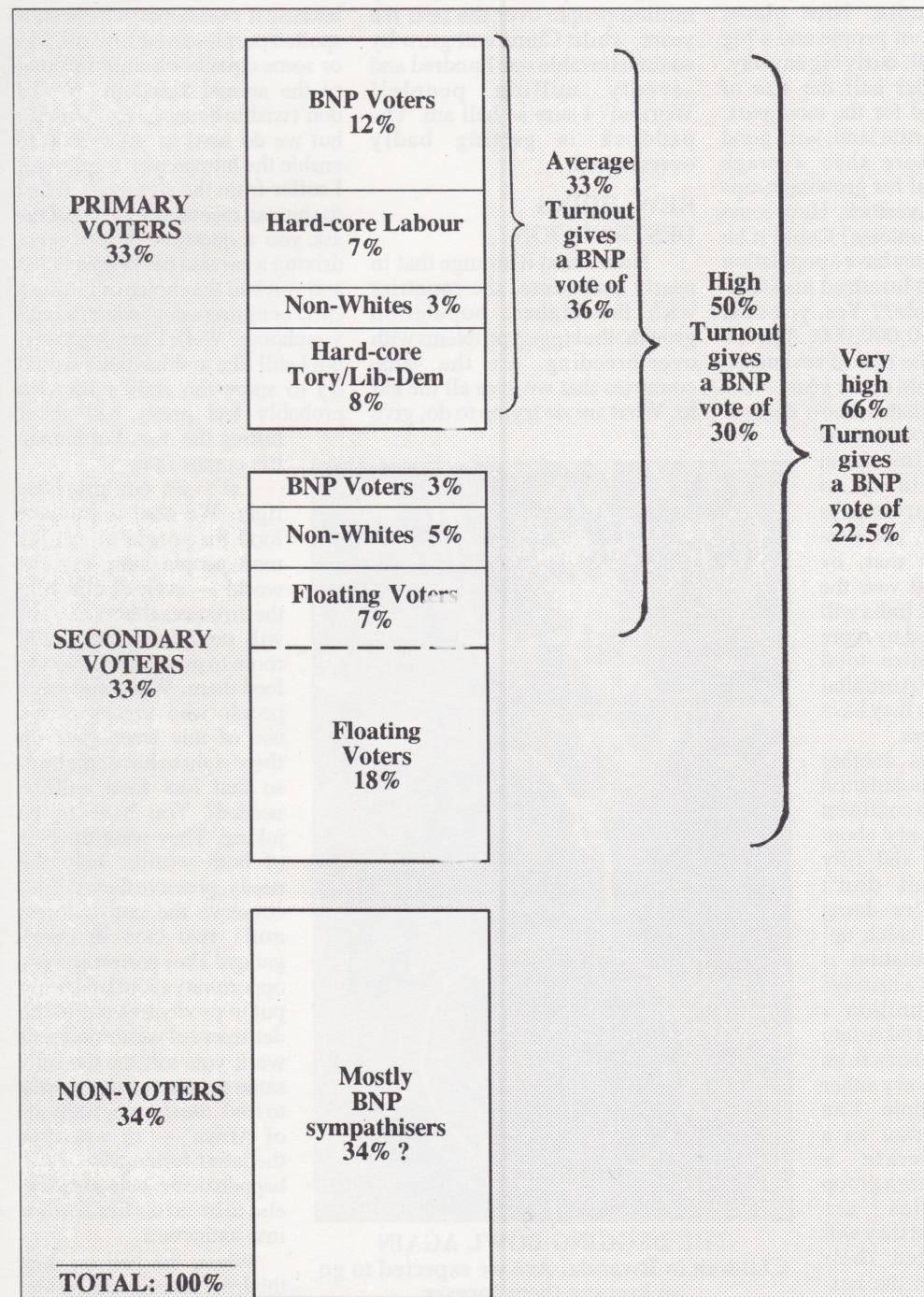


FIGURE 1: HYPOTHETICAL COUNCIL WARD

- With 'average' turnout of 33%, BNP vote of 12% works out to 36% of turnout Labour vote of 7% (+ 3% non-whites = 10%) works out to 30% of the turnout
- With 'high' turnout of 50%, BNP vote of 12% (+3% = 15%) works out to 30% of turnout Labour vote of 7% (+ 3% + 5% non-whites = 15%) works out to 30% of turnout
- With 'very high' turnout of 66%, BNP vote of 12% (+3% = 15%) gives 22.5% Labour vote of 7% (+3% + 5% non-whites + 19% floating voters = 33%) 50%

THE 'AID' MADNESS: COMMON SENSE FROM A FARMER

Reproduced with acknowledgements to Scratchin Post, PO. Box 315, Mount Isa, Queensland 4825, Australia.

YOU KNOW, I've often been told by the city slickers I meet that out here in the bush we are not the smartest of people. We just don't keep up to date with the world. Well, I've given it a bit of thought lately and I can't say I really agree. It seems to me that it's the rest of the world that's going crazy, whilst we think things out and keep our heads. Let's just look at one of my worries — and see if you agree with me.

Now when you're trying to run a property, just about the biggest problem on your mind is how to keep stock alive. You see, animals are funny creatures; if they can't get food and water they die. Strange that. So all the time we work a balancing act, trying to keep the maximum number of stock to give us a bit of profit, but not too many or the paddocks will be eaten-out and everything will starve. It's called "Maintaining a sustainable stocking rate" and it's vital in this game. The numbers will vary according to how much rain you've had and how much feed there is: but the game stays the same.

In the old days, before man started running domestic animals in fenced-off paddocks, Mother Nature had her own way of maintaining a 'sustainable stocking rate.' In the bad years, when feed was scarce, the weaker animals would die from starvation, leaving the strong to survive and breed again. A harsh method, but dear old Mother Nature is no fool. It worked and it meant that even though some animals died, the strong breeds survived. The weak and stupid breeds who were unable to adapt, died out.

So what's my worry now? Well, it's like this. We are all living together in this paddock called planet Earth, and some damn fools are overstocking the paddock! The whole world seems to be full of do-gooder groups determined to cause the human race to die from starvation. Hard words? You bet they are, but they're true!

It seems to me that one of the favourite pastimes for do-gooders

is raising money to help developing countries feed their growing populations. Sound like a nice idea? Let's take a look at a few cases.

INDIA AND AFRICA

Take India. Nice place, friendly sort of people and a big country. Well, fairly big anyway. It's just under half the size of Australia and for the most part, it's a rich, fertile land, with good soil and more than average rainfall. Ideal for growing crops and raising livestock. How come they have problems? Could it be the fact that they have a population of over **eight hundred and fifty million people**? Yes, you read that right: 850,000,000. And it's growing at the rate of **seventeen million people every year**. Now think about that. I know there is a high death rate caused by everything from infant mortality to floods and starvation to civil turmoil, but even allowing for that, by this time next year the population of India will have increased by more than the entire total population of Australia! I wonder why they have food shortages.

Africa is another worry. The population of the African continent is smaller, only about six hundred and fifty million. But don't worry, they're doing their best to catch up! African population is increasing by a massive thirty five million a year! And that takes into account the losses from AIDS and every other killer of people. Can the human race as a whole tolerate a situation where a group of countries are predicting that they will have doubled their population in the next few short years? We are overcrowded now; where are we going to put all these new people? Build an annex on the side of the planet or something! The entire population of Australia today is a little over seventeen million people. That's everyone. Man, woman and child. But whilst

Australia's population will grow by about two hundred thousand [mostly Asian. Ed] in the next twelve months, there will be another two million Mexican's in the world! Brazil's population will grow by an amazing forty million people over the next ten years, whilst China will grow by an unbelievable one hundred and seventy million people!! Worried? I sure as hell am. The paddock is getting badly overstocked.

REWARDING DESTRUCTION

Now I find it strange that in nearly every case, the countries with the highest population growth, the biggest problems with over-breeding, are the same countries that we give all the aid to. What are we trying to do, give

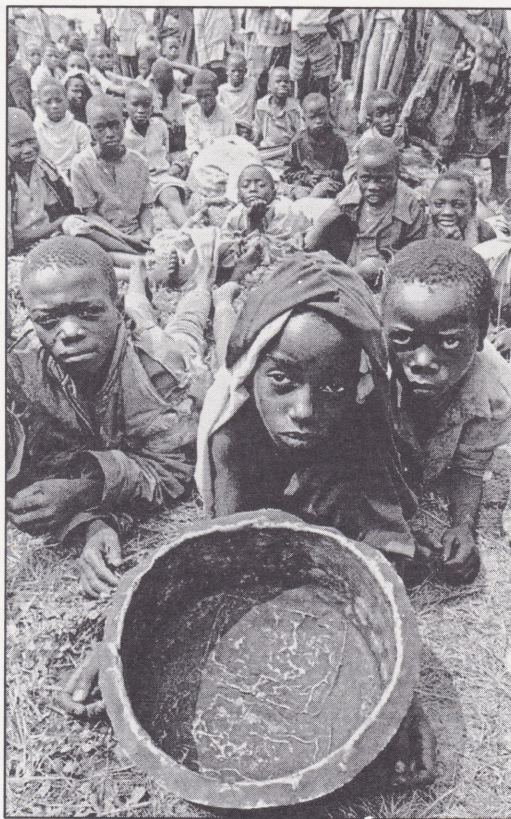
rate would be a great start!

Running on parallel tracks to this problem is yet another do-gooder subject. Whilst the rest of us are doing our damndest to feed the world, they go around and say: "You can't use this piece of land because it's the home of the lesser-spotted purple-nosed fruit bat" — or some equally obscure member of the animal kingdom. Now I don't wish to be hard, I like animals, but we do need to grow food to enable the human race to survive. I suffer from the strange idea that the human race comes first. Let me ask you a question: If you were driving a car and the brakes failed and you had the choice of hitting a child or hitting a dog, which would you choose? Well, I'm a dog lover, but I still like to think that I would try to spare the child's life. I'd probably feel pretty bad about hitting the dog, but human life comes first.

Let's get our priorities right. We need to produce food for people to eat. As more people come into the world — even disallowing the irresponsible races, we will need more and more room to produce the food to feed them. Will these same people who protest at the use of this land, give up their right to have children, so that less food will be needed? You have to be joking. They want the best of both worlds: help the needy, preserve the wildlife, conserve the native forest and two cars in every garage! They protest at every opportunity about land being put to productive use to the detriment of nature and next week you will see the self-same people raising money to feed 'the starving millions of Africa' — or wherever the latest fashionable cause happens to be; help someone else to breed the human race into extinction.

Where the hell do they think the human race is going to end up if we don't start

putting the brakes on the stupid short-sighted antics of those well-meaning, but ill-informed, do-gooders? If we don't act soon, it will be too late. Mother nature has a sure-fire cure for stupidity and overstocking. You won't like it, but it works!!



THE BEGGING BOWL AGAIN
Children in Rwanda. Are we expected to go on keeping them forever

them a prize for destroying the world? It's about time we all woke up and told those do-gooder collectors who organise aid for these people, that we will help them after they start showing that they are trying to help themselves. And slowing down their birth-

FEMINISM ON THE RETREAT

PHYLLIS SCHLAFLY charts the demise of one of the 20th Century's biggest insanities

THE RISE of the pro-family movement has given feminism an identity crisis. Feminism has no happy role models and can boast of almost no legislative victories. Its ideology is sterile and its spokespersons are bitter. Nobody talks any more about "the year of the woman" or the "Gender gap" because president Clinton's dramatic drop in popularity is due principally to the free fall of his support among women.

Newspapers in the 1990s are full of stories with headlines such as "Superwoman Goes Home," "Working Mothers Jilt Their Jobs for Home and Family," "Young Women Trade Jobs For Marriage" and "Return of the Sole Breadwinner as Fastest Growing Family Unit." One-third of pre-school children now live in an "Ozzie and Harriet" family.

Whereas the very notion of a 'mommy track' was denounced by feminists when it was first suggested by Felice Schwartz in a 1989 article in *Harvard Management Review*, it has now become a respectable career option for smart women. The Robert Half employment agency report that 82 per cent of professional women prefer a career with flexible hours and slower career advancement. And whereas 52 per cent of mothers are employed, only 13 per cent want to be.

Demographers are speculating about the causes of these changes: lower interest rates on homes, increased income taxes, the high costs of maintaining a second job (car, wardrobe, restaurants, etc.), daycare, diseases and the opportunities for telecommunication in the home.

Human nature just might be a factor too. Except for the unfortunate women who were caught up in the feminist foolishness of the 1970s, most women just don't want to be liberated from home, husband, family and children.

But don't expect feminism to quietly fade away. It's a potent force in politics because so many feminists hold taxpayer-funded perches from which they continue to promote their agenda. You'll find them with well-paying jobs in government, in the media and in academia, where a handful of determined activists can do a lot of mischief.

Of course, they are dominant in the Clinton administration, where they strive to achieve through administrative orders, court rulings and downright deception what they cannot achieve through the legislative process. But you don't see Democratic candidates this year asking them to come and campaign for them. Their radical goals and extremist pronouncements are far out of the mainstream of America.

The feminists launched their movement in the early 1970s by proclaiming women as victims, laying a guilt trip on men and demanding retribution. They built their ranks by a technique called the consciousness-

raising session, during which feminists would come together and exchange horror stories about how badly men had treated them. Grievances are like weeds: If you water them, they will grow. With feminist nurturing, little grievances quickly grow into big grievances.

But you can't fool all the people all the time and, in the process, the American people have had their own consciousness raised. They have discovered that the feminist movement is both socially destructive and personally disappointing. A *Time/CNN* poll showed that 64 per cent of women do not want to call themselves feminist.

Aging feminists express their antagonism at the young career women who refuse to be called feminists. Today's young women won't accept what some call the 'f-word' because, as one of them admitted, it "has come to stand for 'strident', 'argumentative', 'angry', 'humourless'."

When the U.S. military sent nursing mothers of six- and eight-week-old babies out to fight the Persian Gulf War in 1991, the American people recognized this as the ridiculous result of the feminist ideology that women can do anything that men can do. Even Sally Quinn accused the feminist movement of having become a fringe cause, anti male, anti child and anti family.

FEMINISM'S UGLY FACE

The American people had another long look at the ugly face of feminism during the Clarence Thomas hearings, when they witnessed a malicious attempt to destroy an honourable man without any evidence or corroboration. The American people began to understand that the feminist agenda is based on the notion that all men are guilty until proven innocent.

The Anita Hill foray onto the national stage also gave Americans a good look at feminist dishonesty. For twenty years, feminists have been demanding to be treated just like men, to be "one of the boys," to be assigned to combat jobs in the armed services, to be firefighters, to walk into men's locker rooms and to gain entry to the Virginia Military Institute and The Citadel in South Carolina. Then came Anita Hill crying "poor little me," the injured ingenue, the damsel in distress who pleaded for Big Brother federal government to defend her from the wolves in the workplace. Her theatrics were phony, all the more so because she is a lawyer.

The feminist demand for 'equality' in the U.S. military is a big sham based on quota and gender norming. The 1992 presidential Commission on the assignment of Women in the Armed Forces found that, in the scoring of physical tests at the US Naval Academy, a B grade for women in the 1.5 mile run is roughly equivalent to the D grade for men. In the field obstacle course, men jump over a

wall two feet higher than women have to jump.

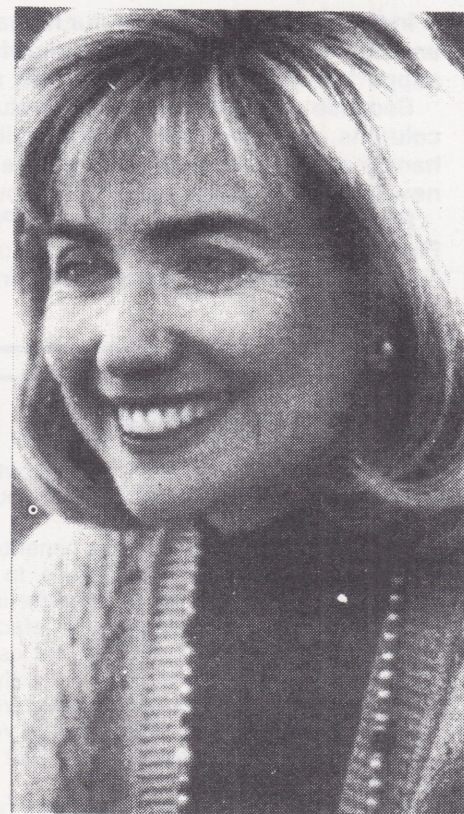
Hillary Rodham Clinton, the feminist First Lady, is still promoting socialized health care, even though the Association of American Physicians and Surgeons' lawsuit against her proved that she violated the law by running her Health Care Task Force and Working Group in secret, and staffing it with persons who had provable conflicts of interest. Then, she and her government lawyers lied about it for a year and a half before the Justice Department finally admitted the truth and released the documents.

Indeed, feminism is incompatible with the truth. It's based on the lie that American women are oppressed and mistreated, whereas in fact American women are the most fortunate class of people whoever lived.

Feminism is incompatible with marriage and motherhood. Women's lib raised false expectations that young women could "have it all" right now. But while the feminists rejected motherhood, not many men changed their attitudes and babies didn't change at all. A *Wall Street Journal* study showed that 52 per cent of successful women are divorced or unmarried, compared with only 5 per cent of men.

Feminism is incompatible with human

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HILARY CLINTON
Driving force of feminism in America

FEMINISM ON THE RETREAT

(Contd. from prev. page)

nature. The premise of the feminists is that God goofed in making us in two different sexes, and that our laws should remedy His mistake. They've taken on an impossible task in trying to change human nature and the eternal differences between men and women. Despite feminist attempts to deny it, women do have a biological clock that influences their lives. I went to law school after I was fifty years old, but I'm glad I didn't have my six children after I was fifty.

ALIEN IDEOLOGY

Feminist unhappiness has been most eloquently explained by Anne Taylor Fleming in her new book, *'Motherhood deferred.'* She describes herself as part of the sisterhood of the infertile — a lonesome, babyless baby boomer now completely consumed by the longing for a child of her own. She wrote that she's tempted to shout out loud: "Hey, hey, Gloria, Germaine, Kate. Was your ideology worth the empty womb?"

This cry comes from a woman who, twenty years ago, proudly asserted her feminism, with all its cruel condescension of homemakers and said, "If I were pregnant now, I'd go out and have an abortion."

Feminism is incompatible with the private enterprise system because feminists propose government as the solution to every problem.

After liberation from husbands, the feminists look to Big Brother government as a replacement. Need a job? Big Brother will get you an affirmative action quota position. You don't meet the physical requirements? Big Brother will gender-norm the test results and give you a high score. Not satisfied with your salary? The Comparable Worth Commission will order your employer to give you a raise. Want a promotion? The Glass Ceiling Commission will force your employer to give it to you. Need time off to tend to a sick child? The Family Leave Commission will arrange it for you. Want to punish your boss for some remarks you didn't like? The Sexual harassment Gestapo will give him a hard time. Need a babysitter for your child? A Federally funded daycare centre will relieve you of the burden of caring for your child. Need an abortion? Universal Health Care will pay for it.

Feminism is incompatible with common sense. The rejection of the family flies in the face of all human experience. The family is the proven best way for men and women to live together on this Earth. A family gives us people who care about us, a nest and a shelter from which we can face life's challenges. The family is the original and best department of health, education and welfare.

Our societal policy should be to let women make their own decisions about marriage and career without the interference of taxpayer-funded gender equity Federal busybodies. Trying to change human nature won't work, but the effort will waste a lot of

taxpayers' money and mess up a lot of young women's lives.

Young women should be taught that feminism is no substitute for traditional marriage. Liberation is no substitute for fidelity. Political correctness is no substitute for chivalry. Careers are no substitute for children and grandchildren. Faith, commitment, hard work, family, children and grandchildren still offer the most fulfilment, as well as our reach into the future.

Young women should also be taught that the men who loudly proclaim themselves as an advocate of 'women's rights' (eg. Bill Clinton and Ted Kennedy) are usually men who themselves have a problem with women. They rationalize their own misbehaviour by trying to make it a societal problem.

Just two years ago, the feminists marched into Washington, D.C. under the banner of the 'Year of the Woman.' They made confident predictions that they were inventing not only a new kind of government and a new kind of Democrat, but even a new kind of woman. Hillary Rodham Clinton was the exemplar.

But the bloom faded fast. The American people have had a good look at having our country controlled by the 'politics of meaning' as defined by Hillary Rodham Clinton, Janet Reno, Donna Shalala, Ruth Bader Ginsburg and Jocelyn Elders and we are saying "No thanks."

Funny thing is, the feminists just don't get it.

This article was at first syndicated and then reproduced in The Populist Observer, PO Box 15499, Pittsburgh, PA 15237, U.S.A., through which it came to our attention.

SUPPORT FUND

Income from the sales of our magazine is not enough to cover production and administrative costs. We therefore rely on regular donations from our supporters so that we may remain solvent.

Because of the controversial nature of the opinions expressed in these columns, we have found it impossible to induce wholesale distributors to handle our magazine. It is therefore not to be found on sale in high street newsagents or bookshops. Hence our need for additional financial support.

Please send all contributions to: PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW. Please note that receipts are not normally sent for donations of less than £10 unless specifically requested, in which case an SAE would be appreciated.

Remember the BNP in your will!

We wish all our readers a long life, but none of us can stay on this earth for ever. Have you ever thought about how you can help the good cause when you are gone?

The British National Party has benefited immensely from a few of its supporters remembering the party in their wills. In most cases the money has been invested so as to guarantee the party a regular income, rather than being spent in one go.

Why not become one of these benefactors yourself? Whatever you do, make sure you do not die intestate and let your estate go to prop up the political system!

It is natural that if you have a family you should wish to provide for it in the event of your death, but nevertheless you may still like to set aside something for the BNP as well. On the other hand, if you have no next of kin there is all the more reason for ensuring before you go that the cause gets something after you have departed.

A local solicitor will tell you all you need to do, but if you want advice over any specific matter concerning the bequeathing of money or other assets to the party write to us at: PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW.

UPDATE

'Sexually ambiguous' Bishop is now CofE No. 2

In our article last month, 'Britain's queer clergy', we mentioned Dr. David Hope, then Bishop of London and No. 3 in the Church of England hierarchy, who in response to agitation by the queer pressure group 'Outrage' for him to 'come out' and admit he was 'gay' had acknowledged that he felt his sexuality to be 'ambiguous'.

Well, our description of Dr. Hope as third in seniority in the Church is now out of date. Since then he has been promoted to Archbishop of York, in which capacity he will succeed the present Archbishop, Dr. John Habgood, due to retire in August. That will make Dr. Hope No. 2 in the CofE — second only to the Archbishop of Canterbury himself!

All of which will leave many people asking the question: has Dr. Hope been promoted despite his sexual orientation or because of it?

DR. HOPE
Promoted



HAVE YOU HEARD?

An occasional commentary on current events by **BRITNAT**

ON April 1st the *Daily Mail* is accustomed to pullings its readers' legs with an April Fool's joke, then seeing how many will spot it. On the 1st of last month was a story about the Eurocrats laying down the law to Britain on specifications for the breeding of bulldogs. When I saw this I was quite sure I had spotted the April Fool's item.

But no! When two days afterwards the paper revealed what the item was it was something else. It actually was true that the Council of Europe was telling us how we should breed the dogs — and threatening to ban any further breeding or sales if we didn't comply.

You don't believe it? You'd better do!

* * *

SPECIAL offices for dealing with claims for tax and housing benefits have been set up in mosques and temples in Middlesbrough to make sure worshippers do not miss out on claims. Another joke? No, it's true!

Middlesbrough Council is targeting Asians, whom it believes are not claiming as much as they're entitled to. The offices in the places of worship are designed to remedy this. Hey Mr. Patel, did you know...? That's the plan.

It looks like these councillors (Middlesbrough is Labour, in case you han't guessed) are not content with the taxpayers' money they are spending. They are determined to lash out even more!

* * *

THE latest news is that many Tories standing for local government in this month's elections are abandoning the party name and putting up under other names.

In a report in *The Independent* on April 9th it was stated that "hundreds of Tories will stand as independent candidates in the elections, where 12,000 seats are at stake. In some areas Tory candidates have adopted designations such as 'horticulturalist' and 'your local man' rather than 'the Conservative Party candidate.' The report also said that in other areas "Labour councillors are being elected unopposed because no Tories are willing to stand."

Well and truly has the rot set in.

* * *

NOT that things are much better in the Labour camp. The latest insanity is that the party aims eventually to have women occupying half its parliamentary seats. Already constituency parties in 30 Tory-held marginals, all of them among Labour's most winnable seats, have barred men from standing as candidates. In addition, in half of the constituencies where the seats are being vacated by retiring Labour MPs it is being insisted that women must be adopted.

This is the Labour Party that we are told is supposed to be getting rid of the influence of its nutty left. Well, if this latest piece of news is anything to go by, don't you bet on it!

* * *

SORRY to get back to Asians at worship, but have you heard this one?

Residents in the Danehouse district of Burnley, Lancs., have recently been campaigning to stop Sunday morning church bells, which they think are too noisy. But now they face the prospect of something much worse.

A nearby mosque is planning to set up loudspeakers to blast out calls to prayer. The calls, at 70 decibels, will be equivalent to the noise of a 42-tonne juggernaut thundering past at 60 mph or a powerful electric drill. The calls will shatter the peace seven days a week, three times a day for three and a half minutes.

Moslem leaders, however, insist that the calls are essential. "The call to prayer is part of our tradition," says Mohammad Bashir, president of the mosque committee.

Those locals who have protested against the scheme have been dismissed as 'racists'.

* * *

MAIL on Sunday columnist Dillie Keane describes herself as a 'dyed-in-the-wool liberal' when it comes to race. That's what must have made a recent experience she had all the more distressing.

She was in a shop waiting to pay for a newspaper. As she made a move towards the counter, she said, "someone cannoned into me from behind, knocking me right off balance." She turned round to see a black girl of about 11. "Excuse me," Dillie said in an irritated voice. The girl's mother, she related, "stared pugnaciously at me and said: 'What's wrong?'" After she told the mother that her daughter had just sent her flying, the latter let out "a torrent of abuse" — as did her friend. Said Dillie: "Their invective was centred on the fact that I was white."

Dillie had a good old whine about this incident in her column the next Sunday. But some may say it couldn't have happened to a better person!

S. Africa & the Lemming Folk

AUTHOR James Gibb Stewart gave the title *The Lemming Folk* to a book he once wrote about fashionable 'liberal' attitudes. His point was to draw a parallel between the suicidal mentality of liberals and the death-stampede of lemmings, whose jump off cliffs seems like an almost religious ritual of self-destruction.

One was reminded of this when reading the editorial in *Spearhead* last month mentioning the awakening of Peter Younghusband, a thoroughgoing liberal and anti-apartheid journalist in South Africa for many years, to the brutal realities of life there under the new multi-racial régime of Nelson Mandela, with its huge crime rate, political incompetence and economic chaos. But how much a real awakening this will ever be is doubtful.

Are the Younghusbands of this world really surprised at what is now happening in South Africa? The warnings as to what was likely to happen were abundant from one end of the African Continent to the other in the form of the ruin everywhere where black governments took over — not least in the degeneration of prosperous and orderly Rhodesia into the wreck of a country that is now 'Zimbabwe'. Despite these examples, liberals still continued to agitate for the dismantling of white rule in South Africa: And despite the ghastly mess in that country resulting from the change they so ardently sought after, it is unlikely in the extreme that they will draw the logical conclusions and admit that all along they had been wrong and that *apartheid* was right.

For the truth is that liberals would rather see chaos, ruin, misgovernment and rising crime in a country, providing that it is constituted according to their beloved ideological theories, than they would see good government, prosperity, order and civilised standards in a country constituted otherwise.

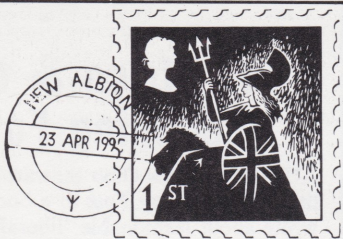
To liberals, the establishment of 'multi-racial democracy' in South Africa has always been a self-justifying principle, elevated to the plane of a religion. The question of what benefits, if any, that brings to the people of that country is of secondary importance.

Liberals can witness dirt, squalor, ignorance and anarchy, and can actually see goodness and glory in such things as long as they exist against a background that is 'politically right'.

For this reason, very little is likely to be achieved by a journalist like Younghusband beholding the fruits of 'anti-apartheid' and 'democracy' in South Africa. He will tut-tut in disapproval and disappointment at what has been going on, but he will not reconsider his basic thinking on the matter. The bringing down of the old order remains absolutely right — irrespective of the misery that has come in its wake.

TOM NORTH

RACE
AND
NATION



The Editor
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LETTERS

SIR: Mrs. Crawford's letter (April *Spearhead*) sums up the hypocrisy of the 'Animal Welfare' lobby in Britain regarding the 'hot potato' of ritual slaughter, otherwise known as the barbarity that dare not be challenged.

Readers may be interested in a press report in 1993 from the United States which states that a Santeria high priest in Miami Beach slit the throats of 19 animals, ranging from a black ram to a pigeon, to celebrate his religion's right to practise ritual sacrifice. This incident followed a ruling on June 11th of that year by the US Supreme Court that an ordinance barring animal sacrifice unconstitutionally interfered with the Afro-Caribbean religion of Voodoo. **The ritual killings took place in public.**

Can anything better illustrate the malefic influences now rising as a result of multiculturalism in once civilised societies?

All animal abuse including unnecessary live exports for slaughter undermines and degrades the reputation of the British people.

SYLVIA NOBLE (Mrs.)
Colne, Lancs.

SIR: Regarding Graham Weeks' article last month, 'Britain's queer clergy', it is quite clear that the Christian churches are preaching the doctrine of international political correctness rather than biblical truths.

The reason for this is simply that the Bible preaches a nationalist message.

The international wire-pullers cannot have influential people like bishops quoting biblical texts on homosexuality, race-mixing, capital punishment, abortion, and the family — not to mention biblical instruction on how society itself should be governed.

Many sermons of these types would be too acceptable to nationalist ears. Having pervers as priests helps ensure this never happens!

SCOTT ALASDAIR
Carrickfergus, Co. Antrim, N.I.

SIR: Appropos of your comments on the Queen in South Africa and her talk of a 'miracle' happening there, I draw readers'

attention to an article by Simon Jenkins in *The Times* (22nd March) in which he said:-

"There is little point in denying that it (*apartheid*) helped to make South Africa the regional power-house it is today. At a time when the rest of Africa was degenerating into pseudo-socialist chaos... *apartheid* took on an economy reliant on farming and minerals and left it by far the most developed in Africa. It did not destroy; it made South Africa rich. This is the truth, and *apartheid*'s historians will one day tell it."

So what's new, Mr. Jenkins? We have been saying this all along.

Of course, having promised Blacks the earth Mandela now needs even more money, so America credited him \$2 billion and the World Bank \$1 billion, whilst IMF money was "instantly blown" on the New York stock market! A sadly disillusioned Mr. Jenkins begs a "sickening procession" of international financiers "falling over themselves to burden with debt" to "leave Africa alone."

What does Mr. Jenkins think the whole 'anti-*apartheid*' exercise was for — freedom? Well, sanctions against Rhodesia were supposed to be in the cause of 'freedom'. Now even *The Guardian* (8th April) admits "the hollowness of the exercise in democracy" which were the recent 'Zimbabwean' elections. Striking a now familiar note, it informs us that "Mr. Mugabe's political vulnerability lies in his heavy dependence on international support. Economic control over the country has virtually been surrendered to the World Bank." Mugabe's Government is ready "to jump at the command of its economic overlords."

Will *Guardian* reader Peter Hain and his friends dust down their anti-oppressor banners and resurrect a 24-hour vigil against these new 'overlords'? I somehow can't see this happening!

ANTHONY WILLIAMS
Capel St. Mary, Ipswich, Suffolk

SIR: From time to time, when some political issue alarms me I write to the Minister of State concerned, as I did over the current Northern Ireland betrayal, when I addressed my disgust to a number of Ministers, including the Prime Minister. Inevitably, replies are sent by some minion or other. This I am used to. What I now note, however, is that many of these replies are sent by persons (with grand titles such as 'special adviser') bearing Indian names.

It seems to me from recent experiences of these replies that ethnic minority members are being hired by these departments out of all proper proportion to their numbers in the population (if we are to believe government statistics on the latter). The same is noticeable on TV.

I know many highly educated and talented indigenous British young people who are consigned to a life on the dole because of the unemployment we now have in this country. These are people who have high qualifications from school and university.

These are people whose forebears lived in Britain for centuries and worked, fought and paid taxes down the ages for this country.

M. HANNAH (Mrs.)
Laughton, nr. Lewes, Sussex

SIR: Waiting for a bus the other day in company with a large number of school-children, I noticed several cases of white girls fraternising with black boys but none of white boys fraternising with black girls.

My initial reaction was: "Well done boys and a black mark for the girls!" But then I remembered the case of the white girl pursued by a Black for two years until, on being rejected, he murdered her and stuffed her body into the boot of his car at Heathrow Airport.

Could it be that many girls dare not refuse black advances because they are aware of the possibility of this sort of thing happening to them?

M.F. INGRAMS
Orpington, Kent

SIR: There was an uproar over President Clinton meeting Gerry Adams recently, but I have not heard a wimper about the Queen giving Nelson Mandela the Order of Merit.

I wonder why. They have both been terrorists, haven't they?

B. COUPE
Bradford, Yorks.

SIR: I am writing to draw your attention to a particularly obnoxious sticker (enclosed), which I recently removed from a subway wall. This sticker has been polluting my neighbourhood for four months now.

You will see that the sticker says: "F... the fascists" and is published by 'Anti-Fascist Action' and gives an Edinburgh address. More to the point is the illustration. It shows a black man holding a Molotov cocktail in a position in which he is about to throw it.

The media are always telling us that the BNP is 'violent', yet the BNP does not produce stickers inciting people to acts of violence, as this one clearly does.

Surely there is some law under which the people putting up such stickers can be prosecuted?

NAME AND ADDRESS SUPPLIED
Edinburgh

EDITOR'S NOTE: There is indeed such a law. Chapter 6, Section 2(1b) of the Public Order Act of 1936 says that the members of any association are committing an offence if they are:-

"... organised and trained or organised and equipped either for the purpose of enabling them to be employed for the use or display of physical force in promoting any political object, or in such a manner as to arouse reasonable apprehension that they are organised and either trained or equipped for that purpose."

So far, we are aware of no people belonging to left-wing political groups who have been prosecuted under this law. The only people to be so prosecuted have been patriots!

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★ SEARCHLIGHT ON A SEARCHLIAR (Alexander Baron) £2.99. A detailed, factual and annotated destruction of the pretensions of Gerry Gable, self-styled 'anti-fascist' researcher and editor of *Searchlight* magazine. Shortly after this exposure of Gable's lies, the author was assaulted at his home by a group of thugs. 1993, 53pp.

★ SECRET SOCIETIES AND SUBVERSIVE MOVEMENTS (Nesta Webster) £14.00. A standard authority on the most important secret societies undermining civilisation and Christianity in the 200 years up to the 1920s. Reprint of 1924 edition, 419pp.

SELF-DETERMINATION? THE QUESTION ULSTER MUST ANSWER (Richard Cameron) £5.99. The author's solution of self-determination for Ulster under the Crown may be contentious, but the book makes plain the neglect and mismanagement to which the province has been subjected by direct rule. 1992, 192pp.

SEXUAL DEAD-END, THE (Stephen Green) £9.95. A factual and scientific description of the threat to personal and social health posed by homosexuality, with an account of the rise of the 'Gay Liberation' movements and 'Gay' activism. This book is not sensationalist but neither is it for the squeamish or easily shocked. 1992, 482pp.

SIX MILLION RECONSIDERED, THE (W. Grimstad) £2.50. Examines not only the 'holocaust' but other topics involved in the Jewish Question, including the exploitation of the 'anti-semitic' smear. 1977, 170pp.

SOME TO MECCA TURN TO PRAY (Mervyn Hiskett) £12.95. An examination of Islamic values and tradition with important sections on the relations between Moslems and host societies and Islam and Zionism. 1991, 357pp.

SPEARHEAD BINDER (£7.60). Made to hold 12 copies of *Spearhead* magazine.

SPECTRE OF POWER (Malcolm Ross) £6.00. The campaigning Canadian schoolteacher describes the vendetta against him by a powerful minority. 1987, 165pp.

STALIN'S WAR (Ernst Topich) £13.00. A revisionist view of the origins of World War II by an Austrian professor of philosophy. 1987, 152pp.

STATE SECRETS (Count. Leon de Poncins) £3.50. A study of some little known state documents that throw

much light on recent history. 1975, 191pp.

STRUGGLE FOR WORLD POWER, THE (George Knapp) £6.20. The fourth edition of a work by a distinguished Russian author dealing with the communist and financial conspiracies and showing the link between the two. 1986, 240pp.

SURVIVAL OF BRITAIN, THE (Bryan B. Monahan) £7.80. A series of articles from the *Social Creditor* dealing with political and economic threats to Britain's survival and offering solutions to the problem of inflation. 1971, viii, 124pp.

THOUGHT CRIMES: THE KEEGSTRA CASE (Doug Christie) £2.40. The text of Doug Christie's courtroom defence of the persecuted Canadian schoolteacher Jim Keegstra. 1986, 34pp.

TOO BRIGHT THE VISION? (Arthur Lewis) £7.99. The reminiscences of a valiant clergyman who upheld the causes of Christianity and civilised rule in Rhodesia. Despite being born in the UK, the author had the honour of being barred from this country by the Wilson régime. 1992, viii, 279pp.

TORPEDO RUNNING £5.00. An illustrated magazine-sized survey of the writing career of historian David Irving. xii, 14pp.

TRADITIONALISTS' ANTHOLOGY (Compiled by Elizabeth Lady Freeman) £9.00. A fascinating collection of quotations from a wide variety of writers, many of which are of direct relevance to the nationalist cause. 1986, 185pp.

★ TRAP, THE (Sir James Goldsmith) £7.99. A well-known businessman defends the concept of the nation-state and points out the perils of free trade. 1994, 216pp.

TREASON AT WESTMINSTER (Dr. Kitty Little) £1.00. Text of a memorandum to the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure entitled: *Infiltration of the Government by members of subversive or criminal organisations for the purpose of furthering the interests of those organisations*. 1979, 24pp.

USES OF RELIGION, THE (Prof. Revilo P. Oliver) £1.00. Examines the value of religion as a socially cohesive force. 1982, 36pp.

VENTILATIONS (Wilmot Robertson) £4.50. The sequel to the same author's widely acclaimed *The Dispossessed Majority*. Revised edition 1982, 113pp.

VICTIM OF THE HOLOCAUST (Hans Peter Rullman) £3.50. The story of the framing of John Demjanjuk. 1987, 78pp.

WALL STREET AND THE BOLSHEVIK REVOLUTION (Anthony C. Sutton) £6.80. The links between Wall Street finance and the Russian Revolution are proved beyond all question by an established scholar. 1974, 228pp.

WALL STREET AND THE RISE OF HITLER (Anthony C. Sutton) £6.80. A book that has aroused considerable controversy among nationalists by its suggestion that Hitler had big financial backing from Wall Street. The author is an expert on the links between finance and politics. Read what he says and decide for yourself. 1976, 220pp.

WAR LORDS OF WASHINGTON (Curtis B. Dall) £2.60. In an interview with Anthony J. Hilder, Roosevelt's son-in-law exposes FDR's responsibility for Pearl Harbour. n.d., 45pp.

WEALTH, VIRTUAL WEALTH AND DEBT (Frederick Soddy) £10.00. The author, a Nobel prize-winner in chemistry, points the way to a satisfactory and beneficial financial system. A long-established classic. 1926 (Rep. 1983), 320pp.

ZIONIST CONNECTION, THE (Alfred M. Lilienthal) £13.00. The second edition of a sensational exposure by a non-Zionist Jew of Zionist power politics. 1982, 904pp.

ZIONIST FACTOR, THE (Ivor Benson) £10.40. New and much improved edition of a book first published in 1986. A study of the Jewish presence in 20th century history, covering such events as the Bolshevik Revolution, the creation of Israel, the fall of Rhodesia and the relationship between communism and capitalism. 1992, iii, 205pp.

ZIONIST TERROR NETWORK, THE £2.00. A 12-page report on the murderous activities in the United States of the Jewish Defence League, compiled by the staff of the Institute for Historical Review.

Details of British National Party pamphlets, leaflets, videos and other material can be found on the opposite page.

PUBLICITY MATERIAL

Except where otherwise stated, the items listed below should be ordered from PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW.

A New Way Forward

A summary of the main political objectives of the British National Party. 79p post-free.

Fight Back!

British National Party manifesto for the recent 1992 election. Policies are exactly as outlined in *A New Way Forward* (above) but with different title, cover design and introduction. 79p post-free.

Where We Stand

A new, abridged and bang up-to-date statement of BNP policies. Standard information brochure sent to enquirers. 29p post-free.

No to Maastricht! No to Europe!

Brand-new booklet outlining the British National Party case against the EC and in particular against the Maastricht Treaty. Produced out of collaboration between BNP Devon Branch and party headquarters. 59p post-free.

The Enemy Within

This, the latest BNP booklet, is about the role of the BBC as a weapon of mass brainwashing. The booklet comprises the text of an official complaint by the party to the Broadcasting Complaints Commission following the odious *Public Eye* programme shown in January 1993. Although the complaint is about one specific TV programme, its general drift could be said to apply to a wide range of anti-nationalist propaganda on TV and radio. 44p post-free.

BNP Activists' Handbook

This is the publication that so many have been waiting for. The handbook is a comprehensive instruction course in all the essential techniques needed in promoting and building the British National Party at local branch level, starting from scratch when the activist is entirely alone. This booklet is a mine of information that all activists, old and new, will find valuable in the quest to make their activities more efficient and effective. It is a 'must' for everyone who wants to be more than just an armchair nationalist. The Handbook is illustrated and runs to 71 pages. £1.86 post-free.

BNP Election Manifesto 1983

Booklet outlining the policies on which the British National Party fought the 1983 general election. Entitled *Vote for Britain* (23pp). 49p post-free.

BNP Badges

British National Party badges with logo in red, white and blue. £1.50 post-free.

Union Jack lapel badges

£1.50 each post-free. £1.30 each post-free for 10 or more.

BNP Key Rings

Key rings with attachment bearing BNP logo in red, white and blue. £1.75 post-free.

BNP Cloth Logo

BNP logo in cloth, also in red, white and blue. Ideal for sowing onto anoraks, etc. £1.50 post-free.

BNP Leaflets

Defend Rights for Whites! New leaflet rallying white

people to defend their heritage and oppose multi-racialism. The leaflet looks at the effect of multi-racialism on Law and Order, Housing, Health Care, Employment, Education and Social Welfare. It also deals with the treasonable role of the mass media in promoting multi-racial Britain. This leaflet is larger than the standard BNP product. Text and illustrations cover two sides of an A4 format, which is to be folded into three panels each side. £10.00 per 1,000, with postage charges of £5.25 per 1,000.

Race Attacks: the truth. This is a new leaflet focusing on the recent brutal murder by Asians of a young white boy, Richard Everitt, in North London. The leaflet shows how left-wing agitators and the media whip up hysteria when Blacks or Asians are the victims of killings but strangely mute when the murdered person is white.

Make Britain safe! This is the BNP's latest law-and-order leaflet. It focuses on a man in Liverpool savagely beaten up recently just for ticking off some youths who vandalised his car. The leaflet spells out the party's basic anti-crime policies, such as restoration of the death penalty and making prisons much tougher.

Vote British National Party. This leaflet focuses on the BNP election victory in Tower Hamlets in September 1993 and stresses how this has changed the entire face of British politics, saying that now the BNP has shown that it can win elections it has a new credibility and a vote for it undoubtedly counts. The leaflet also gives a brief synopsis of the main policies on which the party will be fighting forthcoming elections. This is recommended as an excellent election 'warm-up' leaflet. It should be used as a supplement to, not a substitute for, the standard personalised candidate's leaflet. The leaflet contains a photograph of BNP Councillor Derek Beackon at his moment of victory.

Join the British National Party. This leaflet is on a similar theme to the above-mentioned 'Vote...' leaflet, dealing likewise with the Tower Hamlets victory. However, it is designed primarily for recruitment purposes rather than for electioneering. It also contains the Derek Beackon victory photograph.

Rebuild Britain NOW! Fairly new leaflet. Deals mostly with measures needed to revive the British economy and restore full employment, but also mentions the effect on British jobs of the coloured invasion.

Join us! Highly successful recruiting leaflet designed for BNP Autumn and Winter 1992 and Spring 1993 recruitment campaigns. Gives brief account of best known BNP policies. A summons to battle!

Immigration: the time to say STOP! Leaflet drawing attention to the still large numbers of immigrants coming into Britain and calling for repatriation.

Violent crime in Britain: the horrifying truth. Deals with muggings, rapes and other violent attacks on defenceless people, giving examples of specific cases. Calls for much tougher treatment of violent criminals.

Hang child murderers! Very powerful leaflet calling for the death penalty for the killers of little children.

Stop unemployment... Ban imports! Up-to-date leaflet dealing with the effect on British jobs of unrestricted imports of goods that can and should be produced in Britain by British workers. Contains photo of pithead scene and is especially suitable for distribution to coal miners threatened with redundancy through planned pit closures.

Stand by Ulster! Leaflet supporting Loyalists in Northern Ireland and listing BNP policies for the province.

Election warm-up leaflet. This leaflet has been prepared specially for areas where the BNP plans to put up candidates for elections, whether parliamentary or local government. It precedes the final leaflet bearing the candidate's name, and is designed for 'warm-up' purposes. Based on the 'Rights for Whites' theme, it is especially valuable for areas where immigration and race are a big issue.

Wake up Scotland! Leaflet specially designed to bring the BNP message to Scotland.

Defend Britain's Fishermen! Attacks the betrayal of the fishing industry. Especially suitable for giving out in fishing areas.

Why Britain detests the Tories Aimed especially at disillusioned Tory voters, listing the failures of the

Major government.

These leaflets cost £4.50 per 1,000, with postage charges of £4.70 for 1,000 and £5.25 for 2,000.

BNP Recordings

Rally '94. Video-recording of the latest BNP Annual

RALLY '94



Video-recording of the
British National Party Annual Rally,
November 5th 1994

Hear:-

DAVID BRUCE
(Chairman)
RICHARD EDMONDS
CLAUDE CORNILLEAU
GUNTHER DECKERT
MICHAEL NEWLAND
JOHN TYNDALL

LATEST RALLY VIDEO

Recording of the BNP Annual Rally held
near London back in November. See this
page for further details.

Rally, staged near London on November 5th 1994. Hear and see speeches by David Bruce, Richard Edmonds, Gunther Deckert, Claude Cornilleau, Michael Newland and John Tyndall.

Rally '93. Video-recording of the BNP Annual Rally, staged just outside London on November 6th 1993. Hear and see speeches by John Morse, David Bruce, Kirk Lyons, Claude Cornilleau and John Tyndall.

Rally '92. Video-recording of BNP Annual Rally in London on October 24th 1992. Hear and see speeches by Syd Carthew, John Peacock, Ken Henderson, Claude Cornilleau, David Bruce, Sam Dickson, Richard Edmonds and John Tyndall.

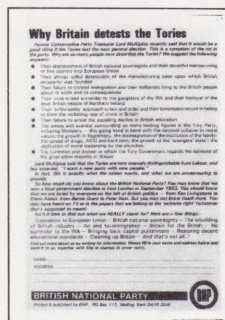
Rally '91. Video-recording of BNP Annual Rally in London on October 12th 1991. Hear and see speeches by Steve Tyler, Scott McLean, Ken Henderson, Eddy Butler, Tony Wells, Dr. Donald Clarke, Richard Edmonds and John Tyndall.

Rally '90. Video-recording of BNP Annual Rally in London on October 13th 1990. Hear and see speeches by David Bruce, Steve Cartwright, John Peacock, Karl Philipp, Tony Lecomber, Steve Smith, Richard Edmonds and John Tyndall.

Rally '89. Video-recording of BNP Annual Rally in London on October 14th 1989. Hear and see speeches by Mark Wilson, John Peacock, Gus McLeod, Tony Morgan, David Bruce, Harry Mullin, Richard Edmonds and John Tyndall.

Rally '87. Video-recording of BNP Annual Rally in London on October 31st 1987. Hear and see speeches by Ronald Rickcord, Ian Sloan, Gus McLeod, Dr. Peter Peel, Richard Edmonds, Stanley Clayton-Garnett, David Bruce and John Tyndall.

Videos cost £13.00 plus 98p p&p.



LATEST LEAFLETS

See this page

BNP takes on Bexley Council

THE British National Party last month fought its appeal against Bexley Borough Council's decision to order the party to stop using its shop premises at 154 Upper Wickham Lane, Welling, as a party headquarters. The appeal was heard at the Old Town Hall, Crayford, on April 18th-21st.

The main argument between the party and the Council is over the question of whether the use of the premises has in fact violated local authority planning regulations by being extended from shop use to use as an HQ office. The BNP's case rests on the claim that no such extension of use has in fact occurred.

BNP Press Officer Michael Newland represented the party at this appeal, with John Tyndall, Richard Edmonds and Inner East London Organiser Dave King as witnesses. Mr. Newland opened the party's case by stating that there was no doubt that what the Council was conducting was a politically inspired witch hunt against the BNP. One of the Council's arguments was that since the party had occupied the building there had been a number of noisy and violent demonstrations against it, causing distress to local people. The BNP, however, was not responsible for those demonstrations, Mr. Newland said, and if these be used as the pretext for an attempt to stop the party using the premises that will simply amount to bowing to mob rule.

Counsel for Bexley Borough repeatedly returned to the allegation that the use of the party's PO box number in Welling simply provided a front for the building's use as a headquarters. BNP spokesmen said in reply that in fact the headquarters functions of the party were dispersed among a number of locations, most of which were confidential, and that, quite apart from questions of planning regulations, the party would not carry out those functions at 154 Upper Wickham Lane for reasons of security. When the term 'headquarters' was used by the party this was merely a convenient shorthand which described an administrative system rather than a specific physical location.

The Council's case was not helped by the presence of a travelling circus of extreme left-wing freaks who attended the hearing and used every opportunity to bawl personal abuse and slogans at BNP representatives. Repeatedly, the Department of Environment Inspector presiding over the hearing was forced to call this mob to order and point out to them that their political objections to the BNP had not the slightest relevance to the inquiry. On one occasion one of the circus marched up to the front of the hall and spat at a BNP member and had to be ejected by police. One police officer afterwards referred to the left-wingers as a crowd of "nutters and dykes."

Mr. Newland, as evidence, said that not



BNP contingent at the enquiry. Left to right: Colin Smith, John Tyndall, Michael Newland, Richard Edmonds and Dave King.

long after the BNP opened the building as a shop a Council representative called without prior warning and made an inspection of the premises. She subsequently reported that she found no evidence to say that it was used as anything other than a shop with living quarters above, for which permission had been obtained. Later the Council (until May 1994 Conservative-controlled) replied to protests that the building should be shut down on the grounds of improper use by saying that, after extensive enquiries and consultation with a senior lawyer specialising in cases concerning planning regulations, it could find no grounds for action against the BNP for breach of regulations.

Said Mr. Newland: "It was only after the Council came under Labour control in 1994 that an order against the BNP was made. Notice of this was given within hours of Labour taking over, and it was announced by the new Council as a 'first priority'.

Mr. Newland said that there was nothing to stop the BNP using the premises as a

shop and that it would indeed continue to do so in the future whatever the result of this appeal. This would mean that left-wing agitation against the party in the area would not die down, and the appeal was therefore a gigantic and criminal waste of local taxpayers' money.

The DoE Inspector concluded the inquiry by saying that it had raised a number of very complex questions — probably a tongue-in-cheek acknowledgement that he recognised the political undertones involved. He said that it would not be possible to deliver a verdict for some months. There the matter rests for the time being.

In concluding this report we have to congratulate Michael Newland on doing a really superb job in presenting the party's case. Not a lawyer by profession, he made rings round the QC representing Bexley Borough, whose fees of course will be paid by the local people of Bexley instead, as should be the case, by the councillors who have taken this vindictive action.

EMERGENCY APPEAL: TARGET NOW £17,060.16

We are very pleased to announce an excellent opening response to the emergency appeal launched last month by the British National Party. In less than a month £2,939.84 was received towards the fund's target figure of £20,000 (inadvertently not mentioned in the April *Spearhead*). This leaves £17,060.16 still to be raised.

The fund has been necessitated by party finances sinking to a dangerously low level due to a big fall in donations coming into general funds over the past few months. The main factor causing this was the vitally important Legal Fund, to which party supporters responded generously. The sacrifices made towards the Legal Fund left those supporters unable to contribute much to general funds. Now that the Legal Fund has been closed, the BNP must urgently refill its coffers for ordinary expenditure, which is steadily mounting.

The party would like to thank all those who have sent in contributions to the emergency appeal. There is still, however, a long way to go. For the future, all those sending in money should address it to: BNP General Fund and post it to PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW.

ELECTION CHALLENGE

BRITISH NATIONAL PARTY candidates will be standing in a number of areas of the country in this month's local government elections, due to be held on May 4th.

The number of seats that can be fought this year is limited by the fact that no elections are being held either in London or for the county councils. However, the BNP will be contesting 10 seats.



KEN HENDERSON
Standing in Rochdale

WHY WE MUST FIGHT THE TYRANNY OF HOLLYWOOD

(Contd. from page 11)

of the British film industry itself, for there is little difference in the nature of the mind-poisoners of Hollywood and the equally pernicious home-grown mind-poisoners who control most of our local film and TV output.

The power of these media does not permit a vacuum. If this nation does not use that power for its own purposes, its enemies will. They have been doing so now for a long time. Whatever is necessary to stop them must be done.

Buy BRITISH NATIONALIST in bulk

British Nationalist retails at 30p. Supplies in bulk are available at the following rates (standing orders welcome):-

10 copies	£2.80	+	98p post
25 copies	£6.60	+	£3.30 post
50 copies	£12.00	+	£4.70 post
100 copies	£21.00	+	£5.25 post
150 copies	£30.00	+	£6.10 post
200 copies	£36.00	+	£7.10 post
300 copies	£50.40	+	£8.40 post
400 copies	£66.00	+	£8.40 post
500 copies	£78.00	by	roadline

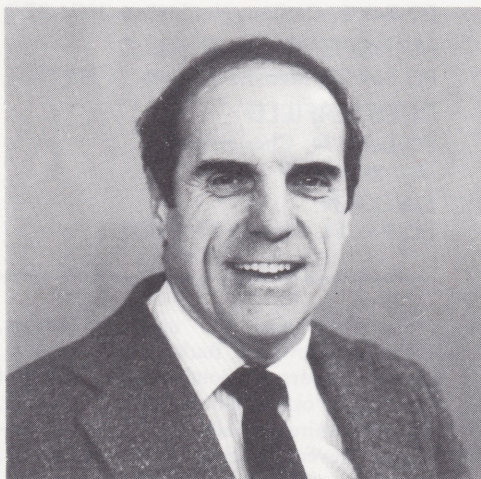
Cheques/POs to *British Nationalist*, PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW. Please keep orders, enquiries and payments to BN entirely separate from other correspondence and remittances so as to avoid confusion and delay.

THE CANDIDATES

BLACKPOOL, LANCS. (Manor Ward): Michael Gibbons
ROCHDALE, LANCS. (Newbold Ward): Ken Henderson
ASHFIELD, NOTTS. (Kirkby East Ward): Gary Marshall
STOKE-ON-TRENT, STAFFS. (Fenton Green Ward): Steve Batkin
BIRMINGHAM (Oscott Ward): Keith Axon
BIRMINGHAM (Kingstanding Ward): Daniel Langton
BIRMINGHAM (Northfield Ward): Nigel Dearing
BROXBOURNE, HERTS. (Rosedale Ward): David Bruce
EPHING FOREST, ESSEX (Debden Green Ward): Isobel Hernon
EPHING FOREST, ESSEX (Loughton Forest Ward): Sean Hernon

Over the past month party activists have been working hard in all these areas leafletting and canvassing, and many of the campaigns have won extensive local publicity.

Spearhead wishes all candidates the very best of luck on the big day!



DAVID BRUCE
Standing in Broxbourne, Herts.

Candidate attacked

Michael Gibbons, the BNP candidate in the election for the Manor Ward of Blackpool, was subjected to a vicious and cowardly attack by a red mob when out walking with his girlfriend and her small daughter on April 20th.

The mob was about 20-strong, and laid into Mr. Gibbons, who sustained a broken nose, bad bruises to his face and injuries to his arms. He was admitted to hospital but later released. It is understood that his injuries are not serious.

The attack followed telephone threats to his girlfriend's parents.

Mr. Gibbons later made a statement saying that this attack will not deter him — he will carry on his campaign as council candidate.

How to obtain *Spearhead*

Spearhead is available from our office to those who wish to obtain copies for themselves every month and to those who wish to obtain copies for redistribution. Those wanting copies for themselves each month are recommended to take out a subscription by filling in the form below and sending it to us with the applicable sum.

NAME.....
 ADDRESS.....

The following rates are for 12 issues (please tick box where applicable):-

British Isles: £16.25 ☐ Overseas surface mail: £18.35 ☐ Unsealed air mail Europe: £19.30 ☐
 Unsealed air mail Middle East, Africa, N & S America: £25.70 ☐ Unsealed air mail Australasia, Far East: £27.30 ☐

PLEASE NOTE: These overseas rates apply if remittance is in pounds sterling. If remittance is in any other currency, an additional charge of £4.50 is required in the case of cheques and money orders and £2.50 in the case of banknotes, these paying for banker's commission and charges.

Discounts for bulk purchases can be obtained as follows:-

10-19 copies: 80p each; 20-49 copies: 72p each; 50-99 copies: 60p each; 100-199 copies: 50p each; 200-499 copies: 43p each; 500 copies or over: 40p each (For advice on postal rates please contact our office).

All cheques and postal or money orders should be made out to *Spearhead* and sent to PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW. Please do not include a payment for *Spearhead* in a remittance which includes payment for other items.

Contact your local party unit!

THE BRITISH NATIONAL PARTY is organised into active units extending over most of the United Kingdom. Here we give a list of the main units.

ISLINGTON & CAMDEN

BM Box 3958, London WC1N 3XX

EAST LONDON

PO Box 300, Emma Street,
Hackney, London E2 7BZ

HILLINGDON

PO Box 390, Uxbridge,
Middlesex UB8 3BA

HOUNSLOW

PO Box 328, Hounslow,
Middlesex TW5 0XF

RICHMOND-UPON-THAMES

PO Box 94, Teddington,
Middlesex TW11 9EY

CROYDON & MERTON

PO Box 301, Carshalton,
Surrey SM5 4QW

SOUTH EAST LONDON

PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW

EPPING FOREST

PO Box 12, Loughton, Essex IG10 2DN

WEST KENT

PO Box 48, Tonbridge TN11 9JF

EAST KENT

PO Box 8, Ashford TN23 2EL

WEST HERTS.

BM Box 1245, London WC1N 3XX

MILTON KEYNES

PO Box 811, Bradwell Common,
Milton Keynes, Bucks. MK13 8YZ

BEDFORD

PO Box 174, Kempston,
Bedford MK42 8EQ

CAMBRIDGE

PO Box 817, Waterbeach,
Cambridge CB5 9JR

BERKSHIRE & NORTH HANTS.

BCM Box 4110, London WC1N 3XX

ISLE OF WIGHT

PO Box 7, Ventnor, I.O.W. PO38 1RA

AVON & SOMERSET

PO Box 117, Bridgwater,
Somerset TA6 4YX

DEVON

PO Box 160, Exeter EX1 3YY

CARDIFF

PO Box 632, Cardiff CF2 1UU

BIRMINGHAM

PO Box 771, Great Barr,
Birmingham B44 9LZ

WORCESTER

PO Box 229, Worcester WR2 4SU

STOURBRIDGE

c/o PO Box 229, Worcester WR2 4SU

CANNOCK

PO Box 3, Cannock WS11 2AF

STOKE-ON-TRENT

PO Box 312, Hanley, Staffs. ST1 0SG

LEICESTER

PO Box 148, Leicester LE3 2YD

NOTTINGHAM

PO Box 2, Carlton, Nottingham NG4 3EQ

MANSFIELD & ASHFIELD

PO Box 20, Mansfield, Notts. NG19 6HP

CHESTERFIELD

PO Box 174, Chesterfield,
Derbyshire S40 1FP

LINCOLN

PO Box 57, Lincoln LN5 7RQ

The BNP also has units in Staines, Redbridge, Newham, Barking & Dagenham, Havering, Thurrock, Southend-on-Sea, Isle of Sheppey, Woking, Southampton, Reading, Gloucestershire, Bristol & Bath, Bournemouth, Stevenage, Enfield & East Herts., Coventry, Wolverhampton, Grantham, Derby, Ilkeston, Scunthorpe, North Wales, Port Talbot, Barry, Tonypandy, Ebbw Vale, Bolton & Bury, Ashton-under-Lyme, Batley, York, Skipton, Tees-side, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Falkirk, Fife, Cumbernauld, Airdrie, Clydebank, Greenock, Dumbarton, Lanarkshire, Ayr, Cumnock (Ayrshire) and Highlands & Islands. If you want to make contact with any of these units, or start a new unit, please write to BNP Head Office at PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW.

LIVERPOOL

PO Box 116, Liverpool L69 1SH

WARRINGTON

c/o PO Box 16, Salford M6 7PT

MANCHESTER & SALFORD

PO Box 16, Salford M6 7PT

ROCHDALE

PO Box 118, Rochdale,
Lancs. OL16 1AH

OLDHAM

PO Box 10, Oldham, Lancs. OL8 2WW

BLACKBURN

PO Box 149, Blackburn,
Lancs. BB2 2UQ

PENDLE

PO Box 15, Colne, Lancs. BB8 9BW

TODMORDEN

PO Box 15, Todmorden, Lancs. OL14 7NQ

BLACKPOOL

PO Box 53, South Shore,
Blackpool FY4 1FS

LEEDS

PO Box BR10, Bramley, Leeds 13

BRADFORD

PO Box 565, Bradford BD10 0YZ

DEWSBURY

PO Box 32, Dewsbury WF12 0YU

HALIFAX

PO Box 133, Halifax HX3 6HB

HULL

PO Box 953, Hull HU3 1YJ

DARLINGTON

PO Box 61, Darlington,
Co. Durham DL3 9RD

TYNE & WEAR

PO Box 25, Sunderland SR3 1YZ

EDINBURGH

PO Box 719, Edinburgh EH4 2SR

MIDLOTHIAN

PO Box 14, Dalkeith EH22 5DL

WEST LOTHIAN

PO Box 50, Livingston EH54 8JJ

TAYSIDE

PO Box 210, Dundee DD1 9EP

GLASGOW

PO Box 85, Glasgow G3 8UL

JERSEY

c/o PO Box 160, Exeter,
Devon EX1 3YY

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